REGISTERED No 17—1874.

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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,849.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Upcountry Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

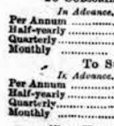
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—RUPEES,2.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ASSYRIA," 1,494 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. S. HOWELL, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 4 h April 1874, at 4 P.M.

April 1874.		April 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	4	Leaves Tuticorin	12
„ Ratnagherry	5	„ Colombo	14
„ Vingorla	6	„ Galle	14
„ Goa	7	„ Negapatam	17
„ Carwar	8	„ Madras	19
„ Mangalore	7	„ Coconada	21
„ Cannanore	8	„ Vizagapatam	22
„ Tellicherry	8	„ Bimlipatam	23
„ Calicut	9	„ Gopualpore	23
„ Beypore	9	„ False Point	24
„ Cochin	10	Arrives at CALCUTTA	26
„ Alleppy	10		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

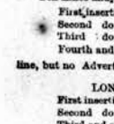
This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

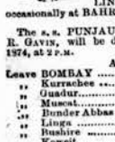
The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,089 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. GAVIN, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 10th April 1874, at 2 P.M.

April 1874.		April 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	10	Leave BUSREH	20
„ Kurrachee	14	„ Mahomerah	23
„ Guadur	15	„ Fao	29
„ Muscat	17	„ Bushire	May. 1
„ Bunder Abbas	19	„ Bahrein	4
„ Linga	21	„ Linga	6
„ Bushire	24	„ Bunder Abbas	8
„ Koweit	23	„ Muscat	10
„ Fao	25	„ Guadur	12
„ Mahomerah	25	„ Kurrachee	15
Arrive BUSREH	27	Arrive BOMBAY	18

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. H. CRIDDLE, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 3rd April 1874, at 2 P.M.

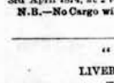
N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave about 15th April.



THE Spl ndid s.s. COLOMBO, 2,696 Tons, JOSEPH BROWN, Commander, has very superior and well ventilated Cabin accommodation (amidships) for Fif y First and Twenty Second Class Passengers. Her Dining Saloon is on deck, and measures 60 by 20 fee . She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has Piano on board, Ice house, and every requisite for the comfort of Passenge s.

RATES of PASSAGE MONEY, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board :—

First Class	Rs. 500
Second Class	„ 300

Apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th March 1874.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ON OR ABOUT 16TH APRIL.

THE Magnificent S. S. JOHN TENNANT, 2,260 Tons, 1,350 H.P., effective, Roland de Steiger, R.N.R., Commander, built known as of Green's line to Calcutta), for the voyage, and offers very superior accommodation for Passengers. She has a Ladies' Boudoir with Piano, Ice-house, &c., and carries a Surgeon and Steward-ess. Each Cabin has a large port to the upper and lower berths.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To SUEZ	Rs. 300
„ MALTA	„ 400
„ LIVERPOOL	„ 500

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board. For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.,

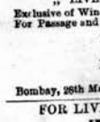
or

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,

Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 26th March 1874.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE following magnificent first-class STEAMERS, specially built and designed for the INDIA and CHINA TRADE, will be despatched as under :—

HANKOW, 100 A 1, 2,332 Tons, 500 H.P., about 27th April.

WHAMPOA, 100 A 1, 2,487 Tons, 500 H.P., to follow.

These splendid vessels having attained a very high rate of speed on their trial trips are expected to make the passage from Bombay to Liverpool in about twenty-six days.

They have exceptionally good accommodation for Passengers, the Cabins being thoroughly ventilated and provided with every requirement for comfort.

Each vessel has accommodation for about Sixty First-class Passengers, and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rate of Passage-money, exclusive of Wines, Spirits, and Liquor, which can be had on Board,

TO LIVERPOOL :—FIRST-CLASS, Rs. 500.

For Passage and inspection of Plans of Cabin accommodation apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,

or SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees, through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	..... £4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	 8	
Port Said	38	24	 9	
Alexandria	39	25	..... 9 10	
Messina	50	34	 14	Including Wines.
Naples	50	34	 14	
Leghorn	50	34	 14	
Genoa	50	34	 14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa	52	35	 14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY :—

"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1874.

"ARABIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st May 1874.

"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st June 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

FOR SALE,

AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 6th April, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Marseilles.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. DELHI, (2,178 Tons, and 400 H.P.) Captain G. LEE, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labe led previous to shipment.

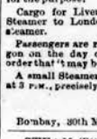
A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 30th March 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 7th April 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GWALIOR, (2,725 tons and 450 H.P.,) Capt. N. W. HASELWOOD, R.N.R., will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any cheat of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 4th April.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th March 1874.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the following Steamers from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

PEKIN	3,777 TONS	600 H.P.,	13th April 1874.
MIRZAPORE	3,763 „	600 H.P.,	27th do.
INDUS	3,473 „	500 H.P.,	11th May.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class	Rs. 660
Second Class	„ 360

For further particulars apply to

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY.

(VIA THE SUEZ CANAL)

NOTICE.—The S.S. PERSIA will sail as above on WEDNESDAY, the 1st April 1874, at 9 A.M.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 8 A.M.

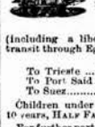
C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th March 1874.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE New Steamer CASTOR, 2,700 Tons, now on her first voyage, will be despatched for Trieste on or about the 10th April, 1874. The CASTOR has good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(Including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wines and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage)—

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19-0
To Port Said	£33 6	£23 0	£14-6
To Suez	£31 6	£22 0	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, FREE; above 3 and under 10 years, HALF FARE.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, 28, Bombay Green, 20th March 1874.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

UNDER Contract with Government, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

	1st Class.			2nd Class.			3rd Class.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Oorun	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0
Hog Island	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	0
Oolwa	3	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
Dhurmtur	2	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
Thull	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	0
Alibaugh	2	8	0	1	0	0	0	4	0
Rewdunda	3	0	0	1	4	0	0	6	0
	4	0	0	1	8	0	0	8	0

The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 A.M.

The Rewas and Dhurmtur Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9-30 A.M., and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Thull, Alibaugh, and Rewdunda Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 2 P.M., and returning leaves Rewdunda at 5 A.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th December 1873.

SURAT AND GOGO STEAM FERRY.

UNDER CONTRACT with GOVERNMENT, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply every alternate day between SURAT and GOGO, and vice versa, Sundays excepted.

FARES.

First Class	Rs. 5 0	Horses	Rs. 4
Second Class	3 0	Carriages	„ 4
Third Class	1 8		

The Steamers leave both Surat and Gogo on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS in the morning according to the state of the tide.

The Steamer leaving Surat on FRIDAY proceeds direct to Shownugger, and leaves that Port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents—

MR. SYED KHOOTBOODIN, at Surat.
MR. DINKER NARRAYEN, at Gogo.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 14th January 1874.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per S.S. ELGIN are hereby informed of the arrival of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS on the Bunders. No claim will be admitted for damage or short delivery unless passed by the Captain before the Steamer leaves the Port.

GADDUM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th March 1874.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. BELLONA, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING for our inspection and counter ignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

No Claims will be admitted for damage or short delivery under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before the steamer's departure.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th March 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

AUCTION SALE of 200 Barrels Green Copperas at Carnac Bunder.

On THURSDAY, the 2nd day of April 1874, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above place, on account and risk of whom it may concern—

G R P & Co—201-400—200 barrels green copperas landed ex s.s. Yeddo from London.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 1st April 1874.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF Valuable Landed Property at Khuduck near Dadar.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st April at 4 p m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the undermentioned premises by order of the Mortgagee Jamsetjee Nowrojee Capadya and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Husson Umrajee, Cassum Dhoondajee, Ameel Noora Sugajee, Noormahomed and Bapoo Sucheroo :—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendary land or ground together with the messuage, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Don Tar Second Row in the sub-district of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement about 363 square yards and registered under No. 85, and bounded on the east by the DON TAR second row, on the west by the property of Mohmed Tyeb Parker, on the north by the property of Haridas Goculdass and on the south by the property of Memon Ramtoola Ahmed.

TOMORROW, THURSDAY, the 2nd April, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c., &c.,

7 bales orange twist, Nos. 20, 50, and 60.
10 „ grey shirtings, 7, 7½, and 8½ lbs.
10 cases coloured prints.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE &c., AT MALABAR HILL, No. 147.

On SATURDAY, the 4th April, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by public auction, at No. 147 Malabar Hill, the valuable household furniture, &c., of Capt George Beyts proceeded to Europe, the same consisting of rich cut glassware, porcelainware, dinner and desert services, plateware, &c., &c., and blackwood carved furniture, such as tables, chairs, sideboard, couches, chiffoniers, camp cots, bedstead, teapoys, screens, washing and dressing tables, cheval glass, toilet glass, hanging argand lamps, chandeliers, engravings, &c., &c.,

1 Pianeton with a House.
1 English-built Brougham.

The above property will be on view from Thursday, the 2nd April.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 1st April 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.
40, MEADOW STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st April, Messrs NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m., at their Rooms, Meadow street No. 40.

A quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods :—Containing Grey Shirtings, T. cloths, Jacconets, and Dhoties, and other sundry goods.

5 Bales Grey Shirtings. 2 Cases Chintz, 4 Cases Dhoties, 4 Bales Army Cloth, 2 Cases Assorted Kerosine Lamps, 5 Cases Eau-de-Cologne.

2 Cases Woolen Cloth.
2 „ Dhoties.
1 „ Waistcoating Quilting.
4 „ Sausages.

On account of the concerned :—
2 Bales Printing Paper.
1 Case White Foolscap.
1 Bale Hessing Cloth.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 1st April 1874.

BENNETT, AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at Colaba, in the Jatha of Heerchund Jadowjee, by order of Tribhowandas Hurjeevandas, Esq., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Leone Jahier & Co.

50 candies Broach machine-ginned cotton.
25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of choice and selected English mahogany and richly carved blackwood household furniture, best plated, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate German medium size slate billiard table by Antonio Conte, a first-class light four-seated open carriage by Cesare Sala Milono, made to order, a pair of very handsome fast-trotting Arab carriage horses, sets of English double harness, &c., at No. 283, Middle Colaba, oppo ite Post Office Chowkey.

On Wednesday the 8th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to public auction, at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable household furniture, billiard table, carriage horses, &c., the property of A. G. Pillaiji, Esq., Italian Consul.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 1st April 1874.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE of Planks, Rafters, Benches, Pole, Bamboo Matting, &c., &c., on the Esplanade.

Messrs. SHREECRISTNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, the 1st instant, at 4 p.m., on the Esplanade, all the material belonging to Mr. Blondin's Tent, consisting planks, rafters, benches, poles, bamboo, matting, &c., &c.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 1st April 1874.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF NEW KHANDEISH COTTON CELLA BELLA, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 2nd April, instant, at 3 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, by order and in the Jutha of Thacker Dewjee Bhanjee, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Co.

About 92 candies New Khandeish Cotton Cella bella, balance of 150 candies agreed to be purchased by the said Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co., of which about 58 candies have been taken delivery of by them.

25 per Cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale, the balance to be paid and the Goods taken away by the evening of Monday next, the 6th instant.

SALE OF Fresh Oilmanstores from the well-known and celebrated Purveyors, Crosse and Blackwell, just landed ex s.s. Coimbatore.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st April, at 2 p m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will submit to Public Auction, at their Room, an invoice of fresh oilmanstores, consisting of assorted pickles, mushroom and walnut catsup, Harvey sauce, raspberry vinegar, essence of anchovies, assorted syrup, salad oil, white wine and malt vinegar, Durham mustard, tapioca, assorted fruits (1 lb. tins) assorted jams, red and Bologna sausages, red herrings, assorted soups, Yarmouth bloaters, kippered herrings, green peas, Lancashire stewed and preserved mushrooms, Milton oysters, potted meat, Irish and Wiltshire bacon, Cheddar and Berkely cheese, Worcester-hire sauce, Napoleon Price Fair Powder, &c., a few cases of Coward's Perfumery and Medicine, consisting of Peppermint Lozenges, Carbonate of Soda, Tartaric Acid, Cream of Tartar, Daiby's Carminative, Glycerine, Brandy Bitters Assorted Essence of Rose, Lavender Water, Milk of Roses, &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 1st April 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—A CONCERT, under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor, will take place in the TOWN HALL on THURSDAY, 9th April 1874, at 5-30 P.M. The proceeds will be given to the above Schools.

PURVIS' AGENCY,
OPPOSITE THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

GOODS CLEARED AND FORWARDED WITH DESPATCH.

Bombay, 1st April 1874.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

BAZAAR SUPPLIES.—MR. E. MANECKJEE begs most respectfully to thank his numerous CONSTITUENTS who have hitherto patronised him by entrusting the r BAZAAR SUPPLIES to him, and requests the continuance of their kind support. In addition to their daily requirements he undertakes to supply any other articles which may be required for their comfort or use.

E. MANECKJEE,

Bombay, No. 24, opposite the Marine Lines Station, or Crawford Markets.

S. D'ESPERANCE,

COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS, STEEL DIES, WITH CRESTS,

ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c., ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

BOMBAY :—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

NOW READY,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR APRIL, 1874.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
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Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
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East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways :—
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Sind section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
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Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
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Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
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Route to Nynee Tal.
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Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

AGENTS :—

Bombay.....Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.

Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Alexandria.....D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore.....“Spectator” Office.
Bombay.....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta.....Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)..“Ceylon Observer” Office.
Egutpoora.....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee.....“Sindian” Press.
London.....G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras.....Higginbotham & Co., “Madras Times,” and “Madras Mail” Offices.
Matheran.....Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund.....“Observer” Office.
Poona.....Treasher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, a respectable EUROPEAN MAID SERVANT, to take charge of two Children, 3 and 4 years old. Apply to “B.,” Office of this Paper.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The OFFICE of the BOMBAY GAS COMPANY, Limited, is THIS DAY REMOVED from Marine Street to No. 9, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, 31st March 1874.

NOTICE is hereby given, that MR. KHUNDERAO MOROJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to EBRAHIM ESMAIL, also of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant all that piece or parcel of Fazenda ce land or ground (belonging to the Church of N. S. da De Esperanza, whereof Joseph De Costa is the Trustee), subject to the payment of an annual Quit Rent of Rs. 4-1-40 and now standing registered in the Books of the Trustee of the said Church, in the name of the said Mr. Khunderao Morojee, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house, or hereditaments and premises standing and erected thereon, situate at Don Tad 2nd Row, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, fronting towards the east of the said Don Tad Second Row, outside the Fort, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by a public passage, on or towards the west by the said Don Tad Second Row, on or towards the north by the house of Chetaiji Dhonee, and on or towards the south by the house of Shaik Ahmed Zuttance, formerly in the occupation of the said Cazee Esmael bin Cazee Goolam Ally Maherce, and now lying vacant, containing by admeasurement 85 feet in length and 17 feet in breadth or thereabouts, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay in the name of the said Mr. Khunderao Morojee, under No. 98. All persons having any right, title, interest, claim, or demand, into, out of, or upon the said hereditaments and premises so agreed to be sold as aforesaid, or any part thereof, are hereby required to give notice thereof, in writing, to the Undersigned, at their Office No. 9, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise they will be precluded therefrom and the sale will be completed, irrespective of any such claim.

CRAWFORD & BOEVEY,
Solicitors for the Purchaser.

Bombay, 31st March 1874.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—
HIGH COURT.
SUIT No. 558 OF 1872.

JOHN MACFARLANE and RICHARD APPLETON ROBINSON SKIPSEY, Attorneys of this Honourable Court, and carrying on business in Apollo Street, in the Island of Bombay, under the style of MACFARLANE and SKIPSEY.....Plaintiffs.

vs.

ASHABAI, widow of one Fuckeer Mahomed bin Bawakaka, AHMED BIN FUCKEER MAHOMED, ESSOOB BIN FUCKEER MAHOMED, and BABA BIN FUCKEER MAHOMED, sons of the said Fuckeer Mahomed, deceased, Mahomedan inhabitants, respectively residing in House No. 88, in New Cazee Street in the Island of Bombay.....Defendants.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that (under and by virtue of a warrant for sale of immoveable property issued on the 17th day of March, instant, in the above Suit) will be put up for Sale by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property of the above-named defendants :—

To be sold in the Sheriff's Office.

On FRIDAY, the 1st day of May next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon—Lot No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage and tenement standing thereon, situate at Doongree Joao Souza Molia, in the Subdistrict of the Sub Registrar of Mandvee, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 186, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 7, and bounded as follows :—on or towards the north by the property of the aforenamed defendants, on or towards the north by the house of the late Fuckeer Mahomed bin Bawakaka, and on the south by the property of Bhija Custoorbhoo and Elias, on the east by a public passage leading to Kounly wada, and on the west by the public road called Vurncegadee Road, formerly and now in the occupation of tenants. Lot No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage and tenements, situate at Cazee Syed Street, in the subdistrict of Sub Registrar of Mandvee, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 675, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 91, and bounded as follows :—on the north by the house of Kessowjee Naique, on the south by the property of Hajee Kamall Hajee Hub b, on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by the public road called Cazee Syed Street formerly and now in the occupation of tenants. Lot No. 4.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with a brick-built chawl or range of buildings thereon, situate at Chumbhurwarra, in the subdistrict of Sub Registrar of Mandvee, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 568, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 17, and bounded as follows :—on he north by the house of Casumbhoy Nathabhoy, on the south by the temple of the moshees and by a chawl of R him Alladin, on the east by he sweeper's passage, and on the west by the property of Hurnath Roopa and Khoja Coonjee Hears, the said premises now being vacant and dilapidated. I was ordered that the said defendants should pay to the said plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 2,152-8-0 for debt, and the sum of Rs. 212-2-0 for costs, which said debt and costs amount in the whole to the sum of Rs. 2,364-10-0, and interest upon the amount of said judgment at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of the said Decree until payment. The above four Lots will be sold together or separately as may be desired by intending purchasers who are present at the time of sale.

The sale will extend only to the right, title, and interest of the said Defendants in the above-specified property.

25 per cent. deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

J. TAYLOR,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 31st March 1874.

Messrs. MACFARLANE and SKIPSEY,
Plaintiffs, in person.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, a Pair of Bay Arab Carriage HORSES, the property of an Officer proceeding to Europe. Apply to X., at this Office.

TO BE LET, for the Season, the BUNGALOW at MATHERAN known as CRAIGIEBURN. Apply to LAWRENCE & Co.

TO LET, for two months, Rs. 300, a large HOUSE at PAUNCHGUNNY. Apply to MR. MULRONEY, Superintendent.

FOR SALE, a pair of fast trotting ARABS for a Phaeton. Price Rs. 750. Apply “O. B.,” Post Office, Parell.

WANTED, by an ENGLISH MARRIED WOMAN, the charge of 1 or 2 Children

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, 31st MARCH.

EXCHANGE on London still continues weak, and a fair amount of business has been done at the lower rates quoted.

Government Securities are improving.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight..... 1s. 11 3/4d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight..... 1s. 11 3/4d.
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 1s. 10 15/16d. to 1s. 11d.
Documents, 6 months' sight ..... 1s. 11 3/4d. to 11/16d.
Documents, 3 do. ..... 1s. 11 3/4d. to 9/16.
Credit Bills, 6 do. ..... 1s. 11 3/4d.
Credit, 3 do. ..... 1s. 11 3/4d.
Credit 3 do. francs ... 249.

On Calcutta .....60 days' sight. 18|
Do. demand..... 100 1/4
On Madras 30 days' sight 99 1/4
Do. demand..... par
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. 217.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Three-and-a-half per cent. ... ...106½ to ¾
Four & half per cent. ... ...102½ to ½
Four per cent. 102
Four and half per cent. (Public Works Loan)...103
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... ...103½
15 years' Debenture Loans 103½
years' do. do. 105
5 years' do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan Hours Rate ...112
Do. do. Market Rate ...112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1873..... ... 97
New ruench Loan instalment paper of 1872 ... 94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond 111

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand.....11 per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' .....11 ,,
Do. on Merchandise .....13 ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' .....12 ,,
Bank Bills .....11 ,,
Mercantile Paper .....14 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-9
Carolus	,, 2 9 0
Mexican Dollars	,, 2 2
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 2 2 1/4
Bar Silver...	,, 106
Gold Lea	,, 16-13
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	,, 16-15
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch	,, 16-15

FREIGHT REPORT.

TUESDAY EVENING.

RATES by steamer still looking down. By sail they are again firmer, and £2 is the rate for Liverpool.

London	Cotton	No ship; by steamer, £3 to £3 5s.
	Cases	
	Seeds	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships ,, ...	£3 0s. 0d.
	Myrabollams	£2 7s. 6d.
	Coir Pots	£0 15s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 10s. 0d.
Havre ...	Cotton.....	£3 5s.
	Coffee.....	
Occasional Steamers—		
London		£3 0s. 0d.
Venice		£3 0s. 0d.
Trieste		£3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool.....		£3 0s. 0d.
Marseilles Cotton		£3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal...	Wheat	£2 17s. 6d. to £2 16s. 3d.
	Seeds	£2 17s. 6d. to £2 16s. 3d.
	Cotton	£2 17s. 6d. to £2 16s. 3d.
China ...	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 per ton.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta ...Salt		Rs. 8 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 12 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

BRISK demands for Bank of Bombay 1st and 2nd Issue and Colaba Land shares at higher rates. Spinning shares closed firm.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value each	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	p. a.			
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank.....	90
22,000	1,000	all	7½ pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
40,000	500	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ..	732½
10,000	500	225	9 p.ct	Do 2nd Res. issue	410
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,140
15,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	265
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	400 nl
40,000	220	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C..	175
20,000	250	125	8 p.ct.	National Bank of India..	128
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	

AND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co	1,335
5,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	109
750	2,000	2,000	30p.a.	Mazagon Land	890
8,000	1,000	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	365

* Rs. 100 per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 8 3/4	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	233
.....	£20	10 9 1/2	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	4 3 10 3/2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19 3/4	do.	Do. New Shares	

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,85	10 ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,600
200	2,000	1,100	150 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee....	875
100	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co.....	500
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.....	150
150	12,000	11,000	10 ps.	Apollo Press Co.....	4,600
200	2,500	all	..	derar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,400
200	2,000	all	200 ps.	Bombay Press Co.....	700
200	500	all	50 p.a.	Do New.....	175
300	1,000	1,000	100 ps.	Broach Cotton Co	500
100	1,500	..	..	Carwar Company.....	700
500	1,980	all	40 "	Colaba Press Co.....	3,200
350	9,000	all	250 ps.	East India Press Co.....	2,250
120	8,500	all	300 ps.	Fort Press Co.....	4,000 xd
300	2,000	1,800	75 ps.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	10 nl
30	1,000	all	70 ps.	French Press Co	625
400	5,000	1,465	75 ps.	Imperial Press Co.....	400
200	400	350	60 ps.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	570
60	2,000	5 000	..	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,950
120	2,500	750	125 ps.	Prince of Wales Press....	1,500
200	1,400	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.....	1,050
400	850	750	135 ps.	Scinde Press Co.....	490
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,025
10	1,500	1,250	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras..	1,000
150	850	all	80 ps.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	850
450	1,000	all	80 ps*	Volkart United Press Co.	960

* Per share for the half year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	135 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,375
1,000	350	all	4 p.ct	Bombay Gas Company ...	40
500		300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld..	115
2,150		100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld...	100
4,000	0	all	1½ ps.	Mechanics' Build'g Co...	26
	500	all	45 ps.	Treacher & Co	410
	250	all	40 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co....	50

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.			
.....	95	10¼	...	Bank of China.....	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula.....	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	0

SALES AND PURCHASES.

THE market remains unchanged, and prices are much the same. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

PIECE GOODS.

1,000 pieces Grey Shirtings com. 40in. 39 yds. 6 lbs. at Rs. 3 12 0
550 ,, ,, ,, fine 45 ,, 39 ,, 9 ,, at ,, 6 5 0
500 ,, Coloured Lappets 40 ,, 10 ,, at ,, 2 1 0
450 ,, ,, ,, 40 ,, 10 ,, at ,, 2 0 0
800 ,, White Muslins 36 ,, 29 ,, at ,, 3 0 0

Reuter's telegraphic message of Monday evening reports a dull market at Liverpool, with a decline of 1-16d. per lb. in Orleans, and of ¼ cent. in Futures at New York. Arrivals are also said to be weaker, and the Market for Surats is reported heavy. Sales of the day are given at 10,000 bales only, of which 2,000 are taken off on account of speculation and for exports, and of which 2,500 are Surats. Imports at Liverpool are given at about 17,000 bales, and the receipt at U. S. ports at 10,000. Fair Dholleras is quoted at 5¼d. per lb. Oomrawattee of 5 13-16d., Orleans at 8 5.16d., and Uplands at 16¼ cents. Piece goods are dull, and prices barely supported. The produce markets are generally unchanged. In Bar Silver we again notice a heavy fall, being quoted at 58¼d.

The Cotton Market here remains quiet without any change in prices. The following purchases are reported to have been made by Europeans yesterday :—

28 candies New Khandeish F. P. B. .....at Rs. 167
75 ,, ,, ,, ...at ,, 165-68
50 ,, ,, ,, ...at ,, 161-65
50 ,, Mowa ..... at ,, 180
100 ,, ,, ,, ...at ,, 178-79
50 ,, ,, ,, ...at ,, 179-80
150 ,, ,, ,, ...at ,, 179½-80
50 ,, ,, ,, ...at ,, 180½
75 ,, ,, ,, ...at ,, 179-80
23 ,, Bhownuggur.....at ,, 178
50 ,, ,, W. S.....at ,, 168-74
25 ,, Veerumgaum .....at ,, 172
25 ,, Broach M.G..... at ,, 192
150 ,, ,, (30 days) .....at ,, 192
150 ,, Nuggur .....at ,, 168
50 ,, Bhoree .....at ,, 171
25 ,, Verawul .....at ,, 167-68
100 ,, ,, ...at ,, 163-66

YARNS.

There is almost nothing doing, and prices are much of a nominal character.

METALS.

No sales are reported.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
30	Assyria (s)	How-ll	Calcutta, Feb. 28.
31	Whampoa (s)	Jaques	Shields Feb. 24.
	Granite City	Ellis	Kurrachee, March 27.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
31	Arthur (s).....	Mitchell	Genoa.
	Premiata (s)	Stewart	New York.
	Pehlwan (s)	Pead	Coast and Goa.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Ship S. V. Elmo to Liverpool.
Steamer Renown, to Havre
Brig Sultana Basha, to Havre & Aden.
Barque Sultana, to Havre.

The Steamer Persia, Menello, to Genoa, &c, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

Mar. ARRIVAL.
28 Navarino (s) ..... from London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—31st MARCH.

FROM LONDON.

Colombo (s) 5 cases perfumery, Hajee Esmail Fuzeel; 1 case perfumery, 1 case haberdashery, 1 case sponge, and 30 cases paper The L. A. and H. Co; 12 cases paint, Forbes and Co., Yeddo (s) 1 case ink, Abdcolhoseein Lookmanjee.
Coimbatore, 2 casks iron pegs and nails, Nagoo Sayajee;

FROM BORDEAUX.

Burdegala, 1 case cheese, L. Sibille and Co.,

FROM TRIESTE.

Castor (s) 20 cases beer, A. C. Gumpart; 12 cases dye, Planque Vinay and Co.,

FROM GENOA.

Asia (s) 25 cases brandy, C. Bonnevialle and Co.,
Persia (s) 1 case quinine Pochajee Framjee and Co.; 57 cases Vermouth, Johanjier Rustomjee, 100 cases brandy, Jehangier Framjee and Co.,

DAILY EXPORTS.—31st MARCH.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ellen Bates, 200 bales cotton, S. L. Macnaghten.
Ellerslie 100 bales Cotton, Cooverjee Mowjee and Co; 16 bales cotton. B. Manchund; 165 cwts. coir yarn, Nanjee Khataw.
City of Richmond, 118 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell and Co.
Helenscott, 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Liverpool, 200 bales hemp, Jewray Geoculdas.
Strathclyde (s), 150 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co.; 600 bales cotton. Finlay Muir and Co.
Hector (s), 2 bags wheat, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Finlay Scott and Co; 43 bales cotton, Shamjee Narronjee; 200 bales cotton, Runchordass Vurjevandass; 300 bales cotton, Stearns Hobart and Co; 75 bales wool, Nursey Khatow; 25 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co., 6 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers,
John Tennent (s)—56 bales cotton, Lowjee Jairam; 500 bags linseed, Killick Nixon & Co.
Lady Lycett (s)—38 bales cotton, D. D. Ghandy & Co.; 36 bales cotton, Somjee Mooljee; 250 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co.; 85 bales wool, S. Tyabjee.
Amelia (s)—300 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.; 1,066 bags linseed, Shamjee Verjee; 300 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.
Potomac (s)—58 bales cotton, Runsordas Bapoobhoy; 225 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 150 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham.
Hankow (s)—3,900 bundles myrabollams, Ralli Brothers, 130 cwts. horns, Nanseebhoy Gangjee,

FOR LONDON.

Delhi (s) 12 bundles E. teeth, Peermahomed Adamjee, 3 bundles E. teeth, Khakeebhoy Nansee.
Lloyds, 3,600 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BREMENHAVEN

Indian Empire, 100 bales cotton, Ewart Latham & co., 900 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Maneckjee & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Delhi (s), 400 bales cotton, A. Kunkler & Co.

FOR TRIESTE,

Castor (s), 50 bales Cotton H. Clason & Co.; 500 bales cotton Knoop & Co.; 200 bales cotton A. Blascheck & Co.; 200 bales cotton, A. Kunkler & Co.; 350 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Castor (s), 200 bales cotton, A. Blascheck & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Nimrood (s), 200 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.
Celestial Empire, 300 bales cotton, He Clason & Co.
Glenhaven, 200 bales cot on, George Lockhart & Co.
Fluellin, 1,100 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.
Renown s, 2,000 bales cotton Ritchie Steuart & Co.
Trafalgar s, 500 bags linseed, H. G. H. Currrim.

FOR SUEZ.

Delhi s, 1 case silk Hajee Esaac Elias; 2 cases indigo, Mohomedbhoy Mohomedbhoy Misree.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior s, 247 pieces E. teeth, Jairam Damoder; 5 bundles blassia bala, S. N. Tullatee; 83 packages sharkfins, Mahomedbhoy Rowjee 91 packages sharkfins, Goolam Hoosen Jan Mahomed; 189 bundles shirkfins, Currimbhoy Heerjee; 161 bales cotton, S. Shobgunul: 35 bales cotton, M. Munsookdass; 44 chests opium, E. J. Abram; 75 bales cotton, and 390 cats. sandalwood, Nursee Kessowjee & Co. 61 bundles sharkfins, Dewjeebhoy Mahomed; 29 bundles sharkfins, Fazalla Khakey; 13 cases sharkfins and fishmaws, Peerbhoy Damjee; 22 cases and 24 bundles sharkfins and 4 bundles and 5 cases fishmaws, Mahomed Nuthoo; 3 bundles E. Teeth, Khakibhoy Nansee; 2 cases Bombay stones and 61 bales twist, Ebram Noordin & Co.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., Longitude 4h. 51m., 12·3 East. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet.

March 1874.	Means of Observations taken daily at 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M., and 10 P.M.							Wind.		Movement in 24 hours.
	Barometer corrected to 32 Deg. Fah.	Temperature of the Air.	Wet-bulb Thermometer.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity of Air.	Extent of cloudy Sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	Maximum temperature of Air read at 9h A.M. on following day. Minimum, at 6h A.M.	General Direction.		
	In.	O	O	O			O O			
28	29·815	77·0	70·9	68·1	·747	5·0	80·9 72·8	NW., NNE, NW.	NNW, NW.	369
24	·816	77·2	68·7	64·5	·654	2·4	81·8 72·4	NW., WNW, NW.	NW, NW, NW, NW.	217
25	·844	76·9	68·8	64·9	·670	0·0	81·5 69·2	NW, ESE, E. W., NW.	NW, NNE, N.	271
26	·861	78·9	70·2	66·1	·654	0·0	83·6 71·3	NW., NNW, N. NNE, ENE, NW, NNW.		328
27	·851	78·5	72·4	69·8	·752	0·0	83·4 71·6	NNW, W.	N, NNW.	250
28	·853	77·9	73·0	70·2	·796	0·8	82·4 72·1	WNW, NW, NNW, N.	NW, N.	
29	·883	77·9	72·4	70·1	·775	1·2	82·0 72·2	NW., NNW, NNE, NE, E. WNW, NW.	NW, WNW, NW.	233

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS—MARCH 29.

Kerr, Colonel, 6th Regiment Native Infantry, on duty, from Khandwa
Mignon, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.

MARCH 30.

Mignon, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.
Gronow, Lieutenant, 63rd Regiment, on leave, from Jhansie.

DEPARTURES—MARCH 31.

Clarke, Major, 4th Hussars, on leave, to England
Day, Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, to England
O'Donel, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England
Collins, Staff Veterinary Surgeon, Veterinary Staff, on duty, to Poona
Mennie, Surgeon, Major, Medical Department, from leave, to Poona
Mignon, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.
Holland Colonel, Commissary General, on duty, to Poona.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, March 28.)

Furlough to Europe on medical certificate for one year, with the usual subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days, is granted to Mr P. T. Carnegy, Asst Comr of Sibsagar in Assam, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Capt F. M. Newbery Offg. City Magst of Lucknow, is confirmed in that appointment with effect from the date on which Capt F. Currie reverted to his place as Asst Comr in the Oudh Commission.

The services of Lieut E E Kenny, of the 56th Foot, 2nd Wing Staffords, 36th Madras N I a probationer for the M S C are placed at the disposal of the P W Dept

The services of Surg E A Birch, of the Medical Department, offg in medical charge, 19th N I are placed at the disposal of the Gov of Bengal.

Lieut Col J Keer, Asst Comy Genl 2nd Class, having returned from furlough to Europe, will officiate as Asst. Comy Genl 1st Class, with effect from the 14th March 1874, junior offrs acting in higher grades reverting to their proper places in the department.

Cap. Maurice Power, of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence for one year on medical certificate to proceed to Europe, from the 26th March 1874.

The services of Surg on W. D. Stewart, of the Medical Department, officiating in medical charge, 16th (The Lucknow) Regiment of N I are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Gov of Bengal

The under-mentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

The services of Lieut. [illegible] (Brev. Capt.) C. M. A. Morant of the Madras Genl. List, Cavalry, Offg. Adjt. 4th Madras Light Cavalry, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department

The under-mentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieut Col John William Frederick Bean, B S C Cantonment Magst Rawul Pindee, Punjab,—for six months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868

H E the Gov Gen in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT

Lieut N Powlett, Subaltern, No 3 Horse Light Field Battery, to officiate as Comdt during the absence on furlough to Europe of Capt J G Pollock, or until further orders.

The services of Maj G S Hills, R E Ex : Engr 2nd Grade, Dept P W Bengal (on furlough), are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad is confirmed :—

Granting Surgn Maj A Sanderson, M D, of the Madras Medical Department, in medical charge 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, a further leave of absence from the 20th March 1874, or date of departure, to visit Bom ay preparatory to his obtaining furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

The under-mentioned Officer, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Captain from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieut (Brev Capt) Robert Henry Francis Rennick, B I S C,—26th March 1874.

The services of Capt J. Barnard Smith, B S C, Sub-Asst Comsy Genl, 1st Class, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 26th Feb 1874.

Capt C. B. Horsbrugh, of the General List, Cavalry, is permitted to retain the appointment of Adjt to the 2nd Regt. Central India Horse, on promotion to the rank of Capt.

The recognition by the Government of India of Mr Franz Heyer, as Acting Consul General for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Bombay, has been confirmed by H M's Govt.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to notify the following appointments and arrangements in the Dept of Military Accounts consequent on the vacation of office by Col F D Atkinson, Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal :—

Col T James, C B, H S C Examiner of C ommissariat and Stud Accounts, Ben al, and Offg Controller of Military Accounts, Bombay, to be a Controller, to complete the establishment. Col James will act as Controller, Military Accounts, Bengal, until further orders.

Lieut Col T B Harrison, H S C, 1st Examiner, Pay Department, to be Examiner of Commissariat and Stud Accounts, vice Col James, and with effect from the date on which that officer may assume the appointment of Controller of Military Accounts in Bengal. Lieut Col T B Harrison will officiate as Controller of Military Accounts at Bombay during the absence on furlough to Europe of Col W T Chitty, or until further orders.

Surgn Maj J Pitchall, M D, Examiner of Medical Accounts, will resume charge of the office of E aminer of Commissariat and Stud Accounts in addition to his own duties, as a temporary arrangement, on the departure of Lieut Col Harrison to Bombay.

H Ex the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Maj (Brev Lieut Col) R W Hinxman, of the 2 d Battalion, 60th Rifles, to be an Asst Adjt Genl of Division on the Establishment, vice Lieut Col H G Deedes, who resigns on appointment as Private Secy to the Secy of State for War.

Cap C O'Donel, H S C, Sub-Asst Comsy Genl, 1st Class, and Offg Depy Asst Comsy Genl, 2nd Class, is allowed leave of absence for one month, to visit Bombay preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

H Ex the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment in the Dept of the Adjt Genl :—

Capt G L K Hewett, H S C, Bgde Maj Meerut, to officiate as Depy Asst Adjt Genl during the absence on furlough to Europe of Cap (Brev Maj) H Thompson, or until further orders.

Messrs E James and J F Mackenzie, Asst Engr 2nd Grade, are transfered from the Punjab to Bengal Provincial Establishment.

Mr. R E Forest Ex. Eng 1st Grade, N W Provinces, Irrigation Branch, is appointed to officiate as a Sup Engr in that Province.

Cap W G Cumming, R E, Ex Eng. 2nd Grade, on return from furlough, is transferred from Hydrabad to British Burmah

Lieut. W J H Logan Hoare, R E, Dept of Instruction, Sappers and Miners, Roorkee, has passed the examination in the native language according to the departmental standard.

The following Royal Engineer Officers attached to the Sappers and Miners have passed the prescribed examination in the native languages according to the departmental standard :—

Lieut. W. North, G. R. E Savage, and G. W. Bartram.

Mr. F. L. Dibble is appointed to the P. W. Dept as an Ex. Engr. 2nd Grade, and posted to the Indus Valley (State) Railway.

The services of Lieut. Col. H T Forbes, s. c, Ex Engr 1st Grade, Assam, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Gov of Bengal in the P. W Dept.

Mr W C Darling, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, Telegraph Dept is appointed to officiate as a Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, with effect from 1st May 1874, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr Supt H P Owen, or until further orders.

CENTRAL PROVINCES' ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, March 28.)

Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Surgeon Maj D W Trimnell, Civil Surgn, Raipur, from the 15th April 1874, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr D. A. Cameron, Extra-Asst Comr, rejoined from privilege leave and resumed charge of his duties at Hinganghat, Wardha District, from Mr Srinath Bose, Extra-Asst Comr, on the 19th instant.

Mr G. J. Nicholls, Asst Comr, Bilaspur, is transferred to Nagpur on special duty.

Capt R Bythell, Cantonment Magist, Asirgarh, made over charge of his duties to Capt and Brev Lieut-Col W H Newport, on the 28th instant.

Mr F. L. O'Callaghan, Ex Engr, 1st Grade, Wardha Valley Coal (State) Railway Division of the P W Dept, Central Provinces, is granted two years' furlough to Europe, with effect from the 6th proximo.

Mr J. Steell, Ex Engr, 2nd Grade, attached to the Wardha Valley Coal (State) Railway Division of the P W Dept, Central Provinces, is appointed to the Executive charge of that Division, with effect from the 1st proximo, and until further orders.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	Apr. 6 ...	5-30 P.M. ...	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 3 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	,, 10 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 4 ...	4-30 P.M.	No after packet
China.....	,, 7 ...	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.....	,, 23 ...	5-30 P.M. ...	6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar	,, 13 ...	5-30 P.M. ...	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday during the fair season, and on Friday during the monsoon.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters:

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be used.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia.....	9 4	9 0

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under :—

7 P.M.		5½ P.M.
Monday ..... April 6	Friday	May 29
,, ... ,, 14	,, ...	June 5
,, ... ,, 20	,, ...	,, 12
,, ... May 4	,, ...	,, 19
,, ... ,, 11	,, ...	July 3
,, ... ,, 25	,, ...	,, 10

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, "to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route, and conformination conditions, be forwarded via Southampton

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Saturday	April 4	Saturday.....	June 27
,, ...	May 2	,, ...	July 25
,, ...	,, 30		

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mauritius and Reunion Mails *via* Aden will be despatched with the Homeward Overland Mails leaving Bombay on the following dates :—

Regular dates.		*Supplemental dates.*	
Monday.....	April 23	Monday	April 20
,, ...	May 11	,, ...	May 18
Friday.....	June 5	,, ...	June 12
,, ...	July 3	Friday.....	July 10

It is not certain that the Supplemental Mails will catch the Steamer to Mauritius and Reunion, but they may.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR,

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

7 P.M.		5 P.M.
Monday..... April 6	Friday	June 5
,, ... ,, 11	,, ...	July 3

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

To Kurrachee.

Friday	April 3	Wednesday	Aug. 19
,, ...	,, 17	,, ...	Sept. 2
,, ...	May 1	,, ...	,, 16
,, ...	,, 15	Friday	Oct. 2
Wednesday	,, 27	,, ...	,, 16
,, ...	June 10	,, ...	Nov. 13
,, ...	,, 20	,, ...	,, 27
,, ...	July 8	,, ...	Dec. 11
,, ...	,, 22	,, ...	,, 25
,, ...	Aug. 5		

To Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

Friday	April 10	Wednesday	Aug. 12
,, ...	,, 24	,, ...	,, 26
,, ...	May 8	,, ...	Sept. 9
Friday	,, 22	,, ...	,, 23
Wednesday	June 3	,, ...	Oct. 9
,, ...	,, 17	,, ...	,, 23
,, ...	July 1	,, ...	Nov. 6
,, ...	,, 15	,, ...	,, 20
,, ...	,, 29	,, ...	Dec. 4
		,, ...	,, 18

Registered and ordinary Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. at the G. P. O. and late fee letters up to 1-30 on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

The latest hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-30 A.M.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 12th February and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Bgutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawal to Jubbulpore and Bhosawal to Nagpoor.	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawal only.	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency ; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	1-30 A.M.	10-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S

tale by his countryman, Mr Samuel Clements, entitled the 'Jumping Frog,' which runs thus—'I don't see not pints about that frog that's any bottern any other frog.'"

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the body of one Dawood Hajee. On Monday afternoon deceased and nine other labourers were engaged on board the P. and O. Company's steam-ship Gwalior, and while the deceased was sitting below the gratings over the hatches, suddenly a noise of a heavy body falling was heard, and a pressed bale of cotton fell with the gratings on the deceased. The man was picked up and taken to the hospital, where he died the same day, from the effects of the injuries received. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THE BOMBAY RIOTS.—We have received a copy of the little pamphlet issued by the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the recent Mahomedan riots. It gives a complete history of the riots since the 13th ultimo. It not only contains all the reports of the riots on particular days, but also the several leaders on the subject in the three local dailies and some of the other Anglo-Indian newspapers in a well arranged form, besides the writer's own remarks. At the end is added the evidence given in the Police Court on the riots. The *Argus* tells us that thousands of copies of this pamphlet have been purchased and sent to the editors of the English dailies and other persons, in order to influence public opinion in England. If this be true, the Bombay Government must be prepared to satisfy the English people with something more than a mere description of the riots as is said to be given in the Despatch sent by it lately to the Secretary of State.—*Indu Prakash.*

THE LAWYERS' PROCESSION.—On Monday afternoon last, two processions, composed of lawyers, lawyers' clerks, and others, started from two different points to view the locality of the Sonapore riot of Sunday the 15th February last. One procession, composed of the Advocate-General, the Public Prosecutor, Mr. Lang, Mr. Mills, Superintendent of Police, and one or two other police officers, starting from the Fort, met near Trinity Chapel and went on foot to the south end of the Mahomedan burial ground near the municipal depot, where the Seedees are alleged to have been attacked with stones by Parsees. The gentlemen went over the burial ground itself, and diverged by the Sonapore lane into the Breach Candy road. Another procession, consisting of Messrs. Mayhew, Ferguson, Inverarity, Pherozsha M. Mehta, Dr. Dallas, Ardasir Framjee, solicitor, and several Parsees, started in a line of carriages from the Moombadevi chowkey, past the Hindu temple at Bhooleshwur and then turned into the lane leading by the Portuguese church into Dadysett Agiary lane. Diverging into the Breach Candy road they entered Sonapore lane and afterwards went over the burial ground. They also visited the south end of the ground near the municipal depot and the lane in which the gate in the rear of the Wadia fire-temple is situated. The procession on behalf of the defence stopped at the spot whence the procession on behalf of the prosecution had started.

THE REPORT OE THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE TRAMWAYS BILL.

THE following Report of the Select Committee of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, on the "Bill to authorise the making of Street Tramways in Bombay," and the Bill as amended by the Committee are, in accordance with Rule 25 of the Rules for the Conduct of Business at Meetings of the Council, published for general information :—

Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the "Bill to authorise the making of Street Tramways in Bombay."

The Select Committee appointed to consider and report on Bill No. 1 of 1874 (a Bill to authorize the making of Street Tramways in Bombay), have effected considerable alterations in the Bill.

The preamble has been reduced in length by the omission of all superfluous matter and extraneous detail.

In Clause 2 of Section III. words have been inserted rendering the sanction of Government requisite to the maintenance as well as to the construction of a continuation of the tramway across the B. B., and C. I. Railway with a view to preventing the tramway from obstructing the lay-down ground from the Colaba Green to the Apollo Bay Reclamation, should such sidings hereafter be found necessary.

Owing to a change in the line of the tramway between Grant Road and the Money School made at the desire of the grantees subsequent to the date of the original agreement, it has been considered requisite to alter the particular routes specified in the Bill as read a first time.

In Clause 7 of Section III. the words "a single track" have been added, because in the opinion of the Committee a double track between the Pydonee Road and the Byculla Railway station would be productive of inconvenience to the public traffic on that road.

In clause 8 of the same section the Select Committee have thought it necessary to provide for the sanction of Government in addition to the consent of the Municipal Commissioner being obtained to the construction of any new tramways in addition of those specifically mentioned in the section.

An alteration has been made in section V. to bring it more into accord with the corresponding section in the English Tramways Act, and to provide for the uppermost surface of the rail being placed and maintained on a level with the immediately adjacent surface of the road, and for the inspection of the tramway by the Municipal Commissioner.

The second part of the original section No. V. has been converted into a separate section, and to it has been added a provision limiting to eleven inches the distance by which the carriage may extend beyond the outer edge of the wheel.

Section X., XI., XII., XIII. and XIV. of the Bill as read a first time have been omitted, and in their stead have been inserted the corresponding sections of the English Tramway Act.

A new section No. XIII. has been added prescribing penalties for failure by the grantees to comply with the directions of the Act with reference to the construction, maintenance, and working of the tramway and the reinstatement of the road.

For the first portion of section XV. of the Bill as read a first time has been substituted the corresponding part of section 28 of the English Act.

Section XIX. of the Bill as introduced has been omitted as unnecessary and likely to lead to inconvenience.

Sections XXV. and XXVI, XXVIII., XXIX. and XXX. of the Bill as introduced have been omitted, and the sections on the same subjects in the English Act haven been entered in place of them.

The position of several of the sections has been transposed, and some verbal alterations of small importance and undeserving of special notice have been made.

(Signed) A. ROGERS.
" ANDREW R. SCOBLE.
" M. K. KENNEDY.
" F. S. CHAPMAN,
" JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY

30th March 1874.

I concur generally in the opinion of the Committee with the exception of the alterations made in the last two paragraphs of section III. In the former of these I would omit the words "a single track," as their insertion will necessitate a further resort to legislation if the construction of a double track should be found advisable hereafter. With regard to the latter I consider that the sanction of the Municipal Commissioner alone should be sufficient for the double reason, that he is in a better position than Government to judge whether the convenience of the public will be served or not by construction of particular lines, and that by the agreement with Messrs. Stearns and Kittredge his approval only is necessary.

(Signed) A. ROGERS.

30th March 1874.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF ORNAMENTS, &c.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday, a Hindoo named Muggun Dwarkadas, appeared before Mr. Patrick Ryan, Acting Third Magistrate, and laid the following information :—"I am a shroff in the firm of Vullubdas Hemchund. The place of business is situated near the entrance of Withulwady. One day, about three months and a half ago, at about 6 o'clock in the morning, I got up and discovered the door of my treasure room was open. I also found that my treasure box was open, and the property, consisting of Government currency notes for Rs. 840, and sundry gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 3,644, were missing therefrom. I reported the matter to the police. In consequence of information I have since received, I have reason to believe that one Muggun and Nalchund Suggun, who are now in custody, also one Hurgovind Amiram, Nuthoo Poonja, Hurgovind Dullichund, and Echabal, woman, are all concerned in the commission of this robbery. I charge them with theft, and pray that they may be dealt with according to law. The four last named persons have left Bombay for Visnuggur, Vudnuggur, and Coomta in the territory of H. H. the Gaekwar. I also pray that a warrant for the seizure of my property may be issued." The magistrate granted the application as prayed for.

CASH BALANCES.

Cash Balances in the Government Treasuries in India on the last day of the month of February 1874, compared with those on the same date in 1873 and 1872 :—

.....	February 1872.	February 1873.	February 1874.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Govt. of India	4,62,34,223	3,08,64,589	2,56,96,093
Bengal	2,00,76,234	2,38,72,121	1,70,87,010
British Burmah	29,34,166	23,37,048	27,42,780
N. W. Provinces	2,91,22,195	2,37,98,155	2,21,53,814
Oudh	51,64,711	80,69,533	50,86,648
Punjab	1,54,79,132	1,27,96,91	1,15,23,4 4
Bombay	6,39,72,427	4,80,63,0 1	3,27,17,995
Central Provinces	78,06,291	84 99,049	55,33,905
Madras	2,73,73,906	3,15,77,410	2,51,25,959
Total.....	21,58,03,284	19,07,77,207	14,76,98,688

SPECIAL CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the sitting of the court yesterday, His Lordship, the Hon. Mr. Justice Marriott, stated that in the trial of the 62 rioters last Wednesday, one of the four who on account of his youth had been recommended to mercy by the jury had through a mistake received the full punishment of 5 years rigorous imprisonment, while the lighter sentence of three years rigorous imprisonment had been passed on one of the older prisoners. The error would now be rectified and the sentences reversed.

The two prisoners had been brought into the dock, and what his Lordship said was interpreted to them.

THE SONAPORE RIOT.

THE thirty Mahomedans and Seedees and the eight Parsees who were arrested in connection with the riot at Sonapore were then placed on their trial.

The Advocate General with Mr. Lang appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Branson, with Mr. Tyabjee appeard for all the Mahomedan prisoners except No. 27. Mr. Mayhew appeared for Nusserwanjee Basonjee and Maneckjee Eduljee prisoners No. 31 and 35, Mr. Ferguson for Dorabjee Nuseervanjee and Sorabjee Tamooljee, Nos. 32 and 34,

Mr. Peroshah Mehta for Dinsaw Muncherjee and Byramjee Aspandiarjee Nos. 35 and 36 and Mr. Inverarity for Pallonjee Rustomjee and Rustomjee Aspandiarjee Nos. 37 and 38.

Before the jury were sworn Mr. Mayhew asked that his clients might not be tried along with the Mahomedan prisoners as it would be prejudicial to their interests. Messrs. Ferguson, Peroshah and Inverarity made the same application on behalf of their clients.

The Advocate General said he was not aware of any legal authority for the objection his learned friends had made. A receiver might on the same grounds object to be tried with a thief.

His Lordship said he could not accede to the application. He did not see that the Parsee prisoners would in any way be prejudiced by being tried along with the others.

Mr. Mayhew asked that a notice might be taken of his objection.

His Lordship said he had taken a notice including the objection as made by all the council for the Parsee prisoners.

The clerk of the Crown then proceeded to read the first charge against the prisoners, which was that on the 15th of February last, at Bombay, they had been members of an assembly of more than five persons, the common object of those persons being to commit the offence of criminal intimidation.

Mr. Mayhew objected to the charge as he had not received a copy of it.

After some discussion, it appearing that this and another charge had been but recently framed by the clerk of the crown, his Lordship decided that the trial should not proceed on these two charges.

The Advocate-General said he did not withdraw the charges nor consent to their being withdrawn.

Mr. Mayhew then said that before the jury were sworn he had to move under section 41 of the Criminal Procedure Code, that the charges, eight in number, be quashed. His objections to the particular charges varied. The first charge was that the prisoners were members of an assembly of more than five persons, the common object of the persons composing that assembly being to commit the offence of rioting, and that they thereby committed the offence of rioting. Now the first objection to that charge was that on the face of it, it was based on uncertainty, inasmuch as it did not state the acts which these persons were said to have committed, which would constitute an unlawful assembly or the offence of rioting. He would cite the first volume of Russel on crime, page 403, 4th Edition. There it was laid down that an indictment for riot must show for what act the rioters assembled that the court might judge whether it was lawful or not. Now on the face of this charge there was no act which these persons were said to have committed, or for which they were said to have assembled. His Lordship would find that the charge was a kind of reasoning in a circle. It first said that the persons were members of an assembly without saying if it was lawful or unlawful, and then the common object was said to be to commit the offence of rioting. Now under the Penal Code rioting was said to be an offence, where force or violence was used by an unlawful assembly or any number thereof in the prosecution of the common object of that assembly. Now, this charge alleged that the common object of the assembly was rioting which, of course, involved a compound first of an unlawful assembly and then of using force, or violence, then the charge culminated by saying that thereby the offence of an unlawful assembly was committed.

Mr. Mayhew objected to the seven remaining charges on much the same grounds—that no definite act was mentioned which the prisoners had committed. Those of the charges which charged the prisoners with causing grevious hurt, and with assaulting public officers in the execution of their duty, omitted to mention who the persons were who were hurt or assaulted. The charges were all therefore vague and uncertain, and on these grounds he asked that they should be quashed.

Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Peroshah and Mr. Inverarity next addressed the court, all concurring in Mr. Mayhew's objection on behalf of their respective clients. The Advocate General then replied, the whole argument on this point occupying two hours.

His Lodship ultimately decided that the fifth charge should be amended by the names of the police officers who were assaulted being inserted, and that charges 6, 7, and 8 should be similarly amended by stating the names of the persons who were hurt. In other respects the charges should remain unaltered. The charges did not leave the prisoners in any doubt what ever as to the charges against them. The doubt arose in his mind entirely from Mr. Justice Green's decision in the Towers of Silence case, which had been referred by Mr. Mayhew and in which Mr. Justice Green directed the jury not to consider a certain charge on account of its being vague, but in that case (the clerk of the crown reminded him), the words of the charge were simply that "they did unlawfully assemble together," without stating any object whatever. In the present case the charge specially alleged that the object of the assembly was to commit the offence of rioting.

Mr. Ferguson asked that his Lordship would reserve the point that it might be carried to a full court in case of a conviction.

His Lordship said he was not disposed to do so.

Mr. Mayhew then asked that His Lordship would take a note that all the council for the Parsee prisoners applied to have the point reserved.

Mr. Branson here said that when his learned friends for the Parsee prisoners objected, their clients being tried along with the Mahomedans he had not had time to consider the charges and was not in a position to say whether or not he objected to the joint trial, but he trusted it was not now too late to ask his lordship to record his objection, on two grounds. First, that the joint trial could not fail to prejudice the Mahomedan prisoners; and secondly, that upon the depositions on which the charges were framed, the common object of the Mahomedans and Parsees was clearly distinct. It was clear that at the time of the assembly the object of the Mahomedan portion of the prisoners, was to bury their dead. To show that the charges against the Parsees and Mahomedans was entirely distinct, he would refer to section 296 of the Penal Code. Under that section a charge could be framed against the Parsees which could not be framed against the Mahomedans. If his Lordship overruled the objection he would ask that he would take a note of it.

The Advocate-General said that although the Mahomedans might have primarily assembled to bury their dead, nevertheless circumstances which subsequently occurred brought them under the same charge as that against the Parsees.

His Lordship took a note of Mr. Bransons objection.

The following gentlemen of the special jury were then empanelled and sworn, seventeen jurymen being challenged by the different counsel for the defence :—

SPECIAL JURY.

Robert Clarke, Esq.	Babajee Cassinath, Esq.
J. A. Forbes, Esq.	James Dixon, Esq.
D. Watson, Esq.	W. Cooper, Esq.
John Campbell, Esq.	Bhugwandass Purshotumdasss, Esq.
H. C. McIver, Esq.	P. W. Robertson, Esq.
T. W. Wood, Esq.	Henry Conder, Esq.

The prisoners were then charged with having, on the 15th of February last, at Bombay, been members of an assembly of more than five persons, whose common object it was to commit the offence of rioting, and also with having, at the same time and place, been armed with weapons which used as weapons of offence were likely to cause death, with having assaulted police officers in the execution of their duty, and with having caused grievous hurt to divers persons.

The Advocate-General then addressed the jury for the prosecution. The circumstances of the case would not be thought require him to take up much of their time in detailing them, though he feared the enquiry into them would be a somewhat lengthy one. The facts relating to this unlawful assembly or riot were these. On Sunday, the 15th of February last, two processions, the one being the funeral of a Seedee, and the other the funeral of a Bombay Mahomedan, passed through the Mahomedan quarter of the town, which, he might say generally, was on the eastern side of the Bhendy Bazaar, through to the place where the Mahomedan burial ground was situated, in the immediate neighbourhood of what was known as the Queen's Road. Information having been given to the police that the processions were on their way, Mr. Superintendent Mills attended the processions. He appeared to have joined them at Bhooleshwur, and to have gone with them from there to the Queen's Road. The Mahomedan burial ground extended along the Queen's Road, at the back of the Hindoo burning ground. It was very uneven, so that in some parts it was much higher than in others, and in all parts it was higher than the roads by which it was surrounded. On the eastern side of this burial ground that was the town side, there was a row of stables and there were a number of windows in the walls of these stables, and any one looking through these windows could see into the road below. The evidence he was instructed to lay before them was this. That these processions having been joined by the police were escorted by them to the burial ground, and that during their passage through the native town no disturbance or annoyance of any kind was occasioned by them. When they reached the burial ground the two processions separated, those who were accompanying the body of the Bombay Mahomedan went to the northern, and those who were accompanying the Seedee to the southern part of the ground. The place where the Seedee was to be buried was very much close to the southern wall. The ground there was very much broken, and in some parts considerably higher than in any other part. The evidence he was instucted to lay before them was that, while the Seedees were engaged in burying the dead body, a number of Parsees assembled on the road outside of the wall of the burying ground, at the east corner of it, and began to throw stones at the Mussulmans inside. Attention being called to this the European constable in charge of the police proceeded to the wall, and he would tell them that from thence he saw a crowd of Parsees, and he was able to indentify some of those who formed a part of the crowd. Mr. Mills who had remained near the gate of the burial ground, about midway between the two places where the men were being buried on hearing that stones were being thrown, went to where the Parsees were. He would tell the jury what he saw the Parsees doing. Now the jury might imagine, having regard to what had occurred during the days previous, that the Seedees and Mussulmans were very indignant at having this attack made on them. At the south-east end of the burial ground there was at that time one of those municipal boxes for the reception of rubbish, and a number of Seedees got down over the wall by means of this into the street and there but for the intervention of the police, no doubt a very sharp struggle would have occurred, as it was there was only a small amount of skirmishing. The Parsees fell back, and the Seedees with one exception were got back into the burial ground. The one who did not get back was one of the persons against whom grevious hurt was alleged to have been committed. The Jury would hear that some Seedees who afterwards looked through the stable windows he had mentioned, saw the unfortunate man set upon by the Parsees. Mr. Mills with the assistance of the police kept the Seedees in the burial ground, until the arrival of more police for whom he had sent at the first occurence of the riot. Mr. Mills in the meantime had gone down to the end of the lane and found that a large number of Parsees had collected there. He called on them to disperse and the, declined to do, so, one of them telling him that as the police could not protect them they were there to protect themselves. After the Mussulman procession had been detained for some time with Mr. Mills, they began their homeward march and came down the lane. When they got to the lane and filed into the road, an attack was made. As to who began it they would not have to determine. Any how, an attack having been made the Parsees and Seedees had a free fight for some time, until the Parsees were separated by the police and the Seedees were driven back along the road into Agiary lane. They were pursued by the police, and many of them were captured. Of their share in the transactions the various policemen who arrested them would tell the jury. With regard to the Parsees, none were arrested on that day. As the jury knew the police had a good deal to do on the day which immediately followed, and it was not until the 23rd of February that warrants were issued and the eight prisoners now in the dock were arrested. These being the facts of the case he thought the jury would have little doubt that there was an unlawful assembly on that day, and that; assembly was guilty of the offence of rioting, and that by some members of that assembly assaults were committed on the police and grevious hurt inflicted on various persons. Now all the prisoners were defended except No. 27, and therefore he would ask the jury to have regard to his case. The only point the jury would have to consider would be as to the identification of the various prisoners. They would also have to remember that all persons who remained in an unlawful assembly were liable for the offences committed by that assembly. Another point was that referred to by his learned friend Mr. Ferguson in his observations to his Lordship about the trial proceeding against both sets of prisoners together—that the burial of the dead was a lawful purpose, and the Mahomedans having assembled for that purpose, they could not be charged with being in unlawful assembly. But according to the Penal Code an assembly which was not unlawful when it met might become so afterwards, and so supposing those men to have come together lawfully in the first instance, their subsequent acts might make their remaining together unlawful, and it would be for the jury to judge whether their going out of the burial ground to engage the Parsees or, after they had emerged from the burial ground, their joining in the affray with the Parsees was such conduct as rendered them liable to be charged with being members of an unlawful assembly. If the jury were satisfied that any time on the morning of the 15th their conduct rendered their assembling together unlawful the offence would be fully made out against them. He would now proceed to call witnesses, and the jury would hear the case which would be set up by his learned friends, on behalf of their respective clients.

Mr. Thomas Mills examined by the Advocate General.—I am a superintendent of police in charge of the C. Division. On Sunday, the 15th February last, I received information that a certain Mahomedan funeral procession would pass through my division. I got together about 20 foot police and a mounted sowar. I myself mounted my horse and set out with them. We overtook the funeral procession between Bhooleshwar Road and Agiary Lane. There were about 400 persons in the procession, consisting of Seedees and Mahomedans. There were two funerals, one of a Seedee and another of a Mahomedan. All the police accompanied the funerals. We went by the Agiary Lane, Breach Candy road, and Sonapore Lane to the Mahomedan burial ground, which is in the last mentioned lane. It is a large enclosure. Its south end is bounded by a lane which leads to the Sonapore night soil depot. On its west side is the Hindu burning ground, and on the east is a lane and a long range of stables and huts. There are several windows opening from the stables and looking into the burial ground. They are protected by iron bars; and I believe they have shutters. Looking through some of the windows, you can see into the lane which runs by the east. The burial ground has a very uneven surface, nearly two or three feet higher than the roads by which it is surrounded. From the time I joined the procession to the time I got to the burial ground there was no disturbance of any kind either by or to the procession. They first went to a Masjid just opposite the gate. After remaining there about fifteen or twe ty minutes the funerals separated. The Seedees went to the south end of the ground, and the Bombay Mahomedans to another part I met on the ground Inspector Austin, Constable Brewin, and ten or twelve police officers. I myself just on the ground directed police officers to accompany each funeral. Inspector Austin and Constable Brewin were directed to go with the Seedee funeral. I remained at the gate with some sepoys and the mounted sowar. I sent for reinforcements of police. I remained some little time at the gate with my police, and while there I received some information. I went by the lane on the east to the southeast end of the graveyard, and I there saw about 200 Parsees with sticks and bludgeons in their hands. The Seedees and Parsees were throwing stones at each other. I saw about fifty or sixty Seedees, some in the lane and some getting over the wall of the grave-yard. From the wall they got down to a dust-bin, and thence into the lane. The majority of the Parsees as well as the Seedees had sticks in their hands. There were some police between the two parties. Inspector Austin and Constable Brewin also came out among them. I ordered the Parsees to disperse, and the Seedees to go into the graveyard, but my orders had no effect upon either party. They were brandishing their sticks. The Seedees broke through the police and rushed upon the Parsees. Sticks were used by both parties, and the fight lasted about a minute. Two or three persons were injured. The Parsees went towards Dhobie Talao, where Parsees, both of the lower and better class, reside. The Seedees got over the wall and filled into the graveyard except one, whom I found in the lane along the line of the stables. He was lying insensible about 80 or 100 yards from the spot where the fight occurred. It was about ten minutes after the fight ended that I sent back the Seedees into the graveyard. I sent him to the hospital. I don't know his name, nor did I afterwards see him at the hospital. After sending him away, I returned to the gate of the graveyard. Before I returned to the graveyard, I directed Mr. Austin to get into a buggy and collect the military. Before any disturbance had taken place, I had sent for the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner. Both the parties, the Bombay Mahomedans and the Seedees, then came to the mosque. I did not allow them to leave the graveyard I stationed my police at the gate to prevent them from doing so, and I remained there myself. In consequence of information I received, I sent a party of police down the Sonapore lane under Constable Brewin. I received further information, in consequence of which I myself went down the Sonapore lane, which is about 300 yards from the graveyard to the Breach Candy road It is a narrow lane, and most of the houses are occupied by Parsees. I went down the lane up to the point where it reaches the Breach Candy road. I found about 700 or 800 Parsees at the end of the lane, armed with sticks and bludgeons. The party of police I had sent were trying to move the Parsees back. I ordered them to disperse. At this time none of the Mahomedans in the burial-ground had come into the Sonapore lane. I addressed the Parsees in Hindustani, and one in English, whom I knew to be a clerk in the municipal offices. I don't know his name. A warrant has been taken out, but he cannot be found. I told him to go away——

Mr. Ferguson objected to the question, but his Lordship over-ruled the objection.

Mr. Mills continued—I told the Parsees to disperse and said they were doing a very bad thing. He said, "We won't go away. If the police won't protect us, we will protect ourselves." We got the Parsees back out of the lane a little way towards the Fort side. The "agiary" lane by which the Mahomedans were to pass was on the other side. They could have passed, and did pass, into that lane without coming into contact with the Parsees. Meanwhile, the Mahomedan procession came up and turned towards "agiary" lane on their way home. There were policemen with them. They were going quietly up to this time. I was standing close to the end of the lane in front of the Parsee mob, and between the Parsee mob and the Mahomedans. As the rear of the Mahomedan procession had cleared the lane, the Parsee mob rushed out, brandishing their sticks. The Mahomedan procession stopped; both parties came into collision and rushed through the police. The two mobs mingled together and fighting ensued. It lasted two minutes—a few minutes. The Parsees turned and fled.

Mr. Mayhew—I hope you will speak aloud.

Mr. Mills—I hope you are not deaf.

Mr. Mayhew—But I wish you will speak aloud, not as if you were conversing with the counsel addressing you.

Mr. Mills continued—The Parsees turned and fled in the direction of Dhobie Talao, leaving the Mahomedans alone in the road. We prevented them from entering the Parsee houses. At this stage, the Deputy Commissioner came up with reinforcements. The Commissioner followed them soon after. The police charged the Mahomedan mob down "agiary" lane. I was present when the prisoners were captured. I am not able to identify any of them in particular. I said I had sent for the military. They came up after the mob had dispersed and the prisoners taken away.

Cross-examined by Mr. Branson.—On the road from Bhooleshwur the procession had to pass one fire-temple. Parsees were standing at the doors of their houses and in the verandas. We passed some Parsees near the Sonapore lane. I did not see any attempt at a disturbance made by the Mahomedans either by deed, or sign, or word. There was a large crowd of Mahomedans, among whom I noticed two biers. There may have been a third. I noticed no sticks with the Mahomedans until they came out of the graveyard. On hearing an alarm, I rode up to a gap in the wall close to some fishermen's huts. I saw the Mahomedans rushing about in an excited state. They rushed out of the Masjid. I did not notice any sticks with them at that time. I heard a general alarm that stones were coming into the graveyard. I believe all the Seedees who came to the south-east end of the graveyard, where the Parsees were, were armed with sticks. There may have been some who had no sticks in their hands. The police pushed back the Seedees into the graveyard. I saw one Seedee, who was most troublesome, pushed back by the Seedees over the wall into the graveyard. With that exception I did not see the Seedees helping the police. The police had to use force to get back the Seedees over the wall into the graveyard.

Mr. Branson—You seem to have dealt with the Seedees with the same ease that the Seedees did with the Parsees.

Mr. Mills continued—One Seedee went back into the graveyard by the lane to the east side of it. When I went back to the masjid, I stayed ten or fifteen minutes at the gate. The Mahomedans in and around the masjid were performing religious ceremonies, and they were then perfectly quiet. I did not notice whether or not they had sticks. If they had, I might have noticed them. The two funeral parties mixed together at the musjid. The Parsees were twice as many as the Mahomedans. The latter, as they came out of the lane, said or did nothing to rouse the Parsees or to bring this rush of the Parsees upon them. The rush of the club-armed Parsees was in appearance at least formidable. I cannot possibly tell you what I should have done if I was a Mahomedan in the hindermost ranks of the Mussulman party. If the Mahomedans had not turned, I don't think they would have checked the rush of the Parsees. There were about 30 police officers on the road at the time. The actual fighting lasted only a very short time. Only the front of the two parties were actually engaged in fight. A man named Hajee Ahmed was injured on that day.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mayhew—I first learned from [illegible] copy that a Mahomedan procession was on the way. I never heard from any body that it was going to take place. I was at the Girgaum Police Office when the sepoy came and told me that a funeral procession had started and was on the road. It was not given as an alarming intelligence. He did not tell me the numbers or how many funerals there were. It was usual since the 13th February for the police to accompany funeral processions. They did not accompany any on the 13th February, nor to my knowledge on the 14th. On the 15th, the policeman came to me. He told me it was going to the burial ground along the Bhooleshwur road. I made no enquiry of the policeman as to the numbers or funerals. He himself said it was a large procession. I myself went on horseback to see what kind of a procession it was. I took a sowar and picked up policemen on the road. I did that as a matter of precaution in consequence of what I had heard the previous day and the excited state of the town. The rumour I had heard was not that the Mahomedans were going to take the opportunity of attacking the Parsee fire-temples, but that a Mahomedan funeral had been stopped the preceding day by some Parsees in the Sonapore lane. I swear I did not hear from the Parsees that the Mahomedans were going to attack the Parsee quarters under cover of a funeral. I read of it since in the newspapers. I read it in the *Bombay Gazette*, to which I have subscribed for years.

Mr. Mayhew—And you must have been delighted to read it of late! (A laugh.)

Mr. Mills continued—I overtook the tail or the rear of the procession between the Bhooleshwur road and "agiary" lane. Its length was not 50 yards where the road was wide. There were 300 or 400 people. I rode by one side of the procession. About twenty policemen were going along with it. I saw no necessity for halting the procession, large though it was. I made enquiry of one man why there were so many Mahomedans, and the reply was "there were only a few with a funeral yesterday, and they were obstructed by the Parsees." I did not enquire whether it was a true or a false report, which I had also heard from some of the police. I did not enquire at the time who the men were whose bodies were being taken. I cannot say that I ever saw such a large Mahomedan funeral before. I have sometimes seen over a hundred persons accompanying a funeral. A funeral about the Mohurrum time would be accompanied by larger numbers. I did not see sticks with any persons in the procession. They might have got them concealed under their coats or by their sides. I don't know that the procession had molested some Parsees near the Bhooleshwar temple. I read of it in the newspaper, and I read of other things that were not true. I have made no enquiry since as to the Parsees being molested at Bhooleshwar. On the Friday following the Sunday, I prevented a mob of Mahomedans from going into the Parsee quarters. I did not threaten to shoot the first man that should resist. It was not necessary to do so. I had a revolver in my hand at the time. I thought that allowing them to go through the Parsee street might lead to a disturbance. I do not know what the object of that mob was When the funeral procession passed down Sonapore lane the Parsees were standing in their verandas without showing any fear or alarm. There are Parsee houses on both sides of the lane. The south end of the burial ground affords access to the Parsee quarter. I know there is a fire-temple, the front entrance of which is on the Breach Candy road; but I don't know that the rear of it is close up to the burial ground. I swear that the fire-temple has no entrance in the rear from that lane.

Mr. Mayhew—Probably by to-morrow morning you will be able to correct that false statement.

The Advocate-General—My learned friend has no right to say it is a false statement.

Mr. Mayhew—Incorrect statement at any rate.

The Advocate-General—Or incorrect either. My learned friend may call a witness to disprove the statement, but he has no right simply to remark that the statement is incorrect.

Mr. Mills continued—I don't know there is a gas lamp near the dust-bin by the side of the south wall of the burial ground. I don't know that the glass of the lamp is unbroken to this day. There were different sizes of stones that were thrown. There were many loose stones both in the road and in the burial ground. I don't know there is a trace of any grave that has been despoiled of its stones. I saw stones, large and small, thrown, stones of different sizes. The lane from the gate of the burial ground to the dust-bin was quite clear. I heard people inside the graveyard crying out that stones were being thrown. People were rushing about in all directions and crying out that stones were being thrown. There is a long way round that lane from the gate of the burial ground to the dust-bin. The Parsee came to Sonapore lane from the direction of Dhobie Talao by the Breach Candy road. The fire-temple in that road is about 200 yards from the Sonapore lane. By taking up the position that they did, the Parsees would have presented a barrier to any Mahomedans going from the Sonapore lane to their fire-temple. When the procession was returning, there were about 30 policemen with it at the outside, besides four Europeans. The Parsees said nothing about desecration of their fire-temples on the previous Friday or the destruction of their property. One of them said, "The police went protect us, and we will protect ourselves." I told them to leave. I do not say that the police would protect them. The appearance that the Parsees presented did not prevent the Mahomedans from doing what they had done on the previous Friday; it only created the row. The Mahomedans were not afraid of the thirty policemen; but if they had not been interfered with, we could have kept them in check. After the Parsees fled, we could manage the Mahomedans in the street. The police were able to put down the riot of Friday in a very short time and it was about 20 prisoners.

Mr. Mayhew—But not before the destruction of the property of the Parsees and the desecration of their fire-temples?

Witness makes no answer.

Mr. Mills continued—The appearance which the Parsees presented was that of breaking the disturbance, and it would do so in less excited times. It did not hold the Mahomedans in check. As the procession turned from the Sonapore lane on its way back, the police stood between the two parties. The Parsees attacked the rear of the procession, and the Mahomedans then made a rush and the two parties mingled and had a fight. Both parties mingled when the line was broken.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ferguson—I don't recollect I was warned by my superiors before Sunday the 15th February. I did not hear that the Parsees dreaded an attack on their fire-temple in the Breach Candy road. I did not see a single stick in the procession until they reached the burial ground. If I had seen sticks I should have seized just as I did—that is taken them to the burial ground quietly. I know that the members of the procession threw no stones at the Daily Sett fire-temple on their way to the burial-ground. I don't know that there were people inside the compound of the fire-temple ready to defend it. I don't know that the police went through the Parsee street telling the people to shut their windows and houses. The largest Mahomedan funeral that I know of may have contained 150 people. From the corner of Sonapore lane down to Dhobie Talao is the Parsee locality. I cannot say that the Hormusjee Wadia fire-temple is to the Parsees what the Cathedral is to us. I think the mosque in the graveyard would hold from 40 to 50 persons. Standing on the ground near the night soil depot, a man could not see over the wall into the burial ground. The ladable windows, through which you could see into the ground, are 30 or 40 yards from the depot. From the lane you cannot see any gate in the rear of the fire-temple. I hear it now for the first time that there is a back way through that lane to the fire-temple. I have seen no lamp on that lane. I have not been told that there is a back way. The stones thrown from Chundunwady lane into the graveyard. I sent for police reinforcements, because there was a large number of people and the town was in an excited state. I cannot tell where the Mahomedans got the sticks from. I don't think the police can tell. I did not notice that he had a drawn sword in his hand. Some of the police officers in the brake had drawn swords in their hands. I did not hear a pistol shot in Breach Candy road. I did not hear Mr. Edgiston call upon the Parsees to assist him in any manner. I don't believe he did, and he would not have done the right thing if he did. I don't know that he called for ropes from the Parsees. Not a single Parsee was arrested on that day. I think Mr. Souter asked me how it was that no Parsees had been arrested—I daresay he did. I think he asked me about the 15th February.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity—I don't know that any other Parsees said they must protect themselves. I don't recollect saying before the magistrate that the Parsee, to whom I spoke in English, and others said that they must protect themselves. This is my signature to my deposition. I think my deposition before the magistrate is right, that he and others said they must protect themselves. I believe the military that came from Poona to protect the town arrived after Sunday the 15th February. The military in Bombay had not to my knowledge been called before the disturbance of Sunday. The Parsees had, on that Sunday, to look to the police only for protection. I don't recollect having heard before the Sunday that the Parsees had lost all confidence in the police. I can't swear; but I don't remember having heard the remark made. I don't know that the Hindus of Bhooleshwur have sent a petition to the Commissioner of Police. I don't know who sent it; but a petition was received about this subject from the Bhooleshwur district. I don't know that 100 Bhooleshwar Hindoos complained to Mr. Souter of this Mahomedan funeral being allowed to pass through their street armed with sticks. I know only from that petition, which I saw, that the complaint was made. The petition may be a fictitious one for aught I know—it may or may not be. I have no opinion on the point. The gate of the graveyard is about 250 yards from the south-end corner. It may be more, or it may be less.

Re-examined by the Advocate General—I know the military were under orders before that Sunday to assist the police; and that is why I sent for them. I knew that from the Commissioner of Police.

It was arranged, on the suggestion of Messrs. Mayhew and Ferguson, that his Lordship and the jury should go this morning to see the locality of the disturbance. The Court adjourned at 7 p. m. until this morning. The jury were sent for the night to the Byculla Hotel.

The Parsee prisoners were let out on their former bail. The rest of the prisoners were removed to jail under a strong guard of police.

THE COTTON FRAUDS ACT COMMISSION.

THE HONOURABLE MR. BYTHELL was examined as follows :—

Question 64—I believe you belong to the firm of Gaddum & Co., and your firm has large dealings in cotton in the Bombay Presidency. Be kind enough to state your opinion as to whether the Cotton Frauds Act has had the result of checking adulteration in cotton, and favour the Committee with your general opinion as to the working of the Act.

Answer—So far as my own personal observation goes, I must say that I have not seen that the Department has done any good, certainly, at any rate in Bombay. Although this is my tenth season in the cotton market, and I have been in the market and in the press house several hours per diem during each of these seasons, I have never seen the inspectors have done anything in Bombay to check adulteration or improve cotton. All that the inspectors did, for at any rate nine out of these ten years, was to come into the press house once or twice per diem, walk through, and look at any bales that happened to be pressing just at that time, but certainly they did not see even a small proportion of the bales pressed. Latterly, that is to say during the present season, and since I made myself rather conspicuous in attacking the Department, they have had relays of inspectors watching my own cotton in Bombay pretty regularly, but seeing that in that press house there are only three presses, and that there are (speaking roughly) at least a dozen press houses in Bombay with a much larger number of presses, and also that, according to the Administration Report, there are only in Bombay ten sub-inspectors and one inspector, it is a matter of some curiosity to know how the other press houses have been faring in the meantime. I have seen three different men there pretty often lately. Our presses are worked from day-break until it is too dark to see. As an example of this, I remember stating at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held two years ago that for several weeks prior to the date of that meeting, although I had been in one of the largest press houses daily several hours, I had never seen an inspector.

Question

THE BENGAL FAMINE.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

As the prospect in India grows darker, and the impending, in some places the actually instant, calamity assumes more and more formidable dimensions, certain mischievous but inevitable consequences begin, as we have alway feared they would, to show themselves in England. Those who cannot keep their heads under such circumstances begin to lose them, and their example is followed by those whose business it is to lose their heads of malice prepense as it were, and who do not fall into hysterics as a result of weakness, but cultivate them as a source of profit. Both species of manifestations are, in the interests both of India and England, very greatly to be deplored, and both are unfortunately illustrated in the newspapers. We have before us the report of a meeting at Manchester called, "to consider a communication from the Lord Mayor of London in relation to the Bengal famine," and of a speech addressed to the meeting by the Bishop of Manchester. The observations and advice of the Bishop are such as we are specially called upon to deprecate, inasmuch as they amount to what is, in our opinion, a most unwise caricature of certain suggestions of our own which, if they are to be thus extravagantly extended will lose all chance of a hearing from those to whom they were originally addressed. The Bishop argues that the Imperial Exchequer should be laid under contribution towards the relief of the sufferers in India, and in that argument we concur; but when he proceeds to specify the amount of the contribution which should be thus made—if, indeed, we can call that a contribution which amounts in reality to the assumption of the whole burden of the famine by the English taxpayer—we must express our strongest dissent from his proposals. We can conceive nothing more fatal to the adoption of the policy for which we have contended than its support in such terms as this: "The estimated surplus of £5,000,000, if devoted to this purpose, would be spent upon a nobler object than merely remitting taxes, if it were poured with a liberal but discriminating hand upon the famine-stricken plains of Bengal, and if another £5,000,000 were required he had no doubt the sum would be forthcoming." We, for our part, have no doubt whatever that he would not be forthcoming, and we feel convinced that it would be equally hopeless, if it were wise or legitimate, to suggest that the whole of the surplus should be devoted to the Indian famine. The estimate of £10,000,000 as the probable total expenses of the relief may or may not be accurate; its accuracy has certainly not yet been proved; but be it accurate or not, we are confident that the surest way of closing the English exchequer against all such demands is to place the estimate of requirement at such a sum as this. To do so is simply to make the English taxpayer feel that nothing he can consent to do will be of any real assistance in meeting so enormous a demand. Such language is not calculated to stimulate his generosity, but merely to make him despair; and nothing could more assuredly weaken the hands of Mr. Disraeli by alarming the House of Commons with respect to the proposal which he has expressed himself willing to make than the public advocacy of such extravagant propositions as this. The not unnatural excitement and loss of sober judgment to which it testifies among a portion of the public is perhaps a more serious phenomenon than the artificial excitement which is propagated in people's minds by a portion of the press, inasmuch as the latter, being artificial, is a more shallow and temporary mood; but it is none the less necessary to protest against the sensational tone which is beginning to display itself in the utterances of the *Daily Telegraph* on the subject of the famine. It is the more to be regretted because its earlier articles on the subject were sensible and business-like; but as time advances and the topic begins to offer greater opportunities to a more "popular" style of treatment the temptation has apparently become too strong. This morning we have the "black cloud drifting with terrible steadfastness," &c., "our correspondent," rescuing two little girls "emaciated into living skeletons," &c., and a few little titbits of horror picked out from the records of the Orissa famine in 1866, and served up to the public who delight in such things. We must again protest against this mode of making sensational capital out of this sad business. We know that with the utmost success on our part in grappling with the calamity many persons must die of famine; and we know that a single death from famine must be a hideous and heart-rending sight, and that "our correspondent" will doubtless see many such. But where is the use or the propriety of describing these horrors in such a way as merely to shock without enlightening those who are really anxious to assist in the work of relief, and all for the sake of giving a passing gratification to those who mistake the prurience of their taste in the horrible for the softness of their hearts and the activity of their humanity? We repeat that it is the duty of the English press to tell the English public not how the Bengalees are dying, but how many of them, and above all how many of them can be saved and how? The journal which does more or less than this not only lowers the moral standard of journalism, but detracts seriously from its usefulness as a guide of public opinion and an adviser of public action.

M. OLLIVIER AND THE FRENCH ACADEMY.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

The French Academy have decided by twenty votes against six to adjourn M. Ollivier's reception indefinitely. The passage of his speech to which the Academy have deemed it impossible to listen is given in the *Times*, and is as follows:—

On more than one occasion Lamartine showed himself just towards the Sovereign whose accession he had opposed. He had not contributed to the apotheosis of Napoleon, although he had called that epic genius the greatest of God's creations. He had mistaken the character of the Napoleonic work, the National Dictatorship, which had saved the Revolution from excess and reaction, which had imposed order on a democracy frantic for anarchy and equality on an aristocracy frantic for privilege. It seemed to him a patching up of the glory of past centuries. Inaccessible, nevertheless, to voluntary delusions, he had not passed with his prejudices the Prince who inherited the name and power of Napoleon. More than once he considered his acts faulty without, however, allowing himself to be seduced into misjudging the general value of that devoted personage.

After a conversation followed by many others, Lamartine writes in his political memoirs:—"I recognized him (Napoleon III.) as the strongest and most serious statesman, without any exception, of all those whom I had known in my long life as statesman."

But then follows what was probably the real sting of the passage, since even the Academy could hardly have objected to their new member quoting his predecessor's opinion of Napoleon III. M. Ollivier goes on to add his own view of the late Emperor:—

Had he (Lamartine) known him better, had he had experience of his great heart, of the charm and justness of his mind, of the gentleness of his character; if he had become the confidant of his thoughts solely directed to the public good and to the relief of those who suffer; if he had been witness to the loyalty with which he put in practice the freest institutions our country had yet known; if he had beheld him modest in prosperity and august after misfortune, he would have done more than render him justice, he would have loved him.

This eulogium is certainly couched in suspiciously enthusiastic terms, and it is not, perhaps, an altogether unfair surmise that its excessive warmth is not wholly due to M. Ollivier's admiration for his late master. His admiration for himself may undoubtedly have contributed to his exceedingly favourable opinion of the potentate with whose later policy his own name will be inseparably associated, and he no doubt felt that a highly wrought eulogium of the late Emperor was necessary to the vindication of his Minister. He was, at any rate, bound to contend to the utmost for the genuineness and good faith, at least of the Emperor's efforts towards a more liberal regime, as upon any other view of the later Imperial policy M. Ollivier himself would stand convicted as either an apostate or a dupe. All this, however, goes merely to the credit of the witness's evidence, and not to the question whether he should be refused permission to speak at all. The very fact, indeed, that the encomium was not a disinterested one, that it was in effect, if not in form, the mere apology of an unsuccessful statesman, would alone have been sufficient to clear the academy of any suspicion of sympathy with his views. The postponement, therefore, of M. Ollivier's reception simply comes to this—that the French Academy are unable, and admit themselves unable, even to sit and hear the expression of political opinions different from their own. Such an admission strikes us as singularly derogatory to the dignity of such a body. That this species of intolerance is a marked feature in the French character we need only read the debates in their assembly to convince ourselves; but an Academy is not an assembly. It is not or should not be a political body, and it can only exist to any useful purpose in so far as it is able to surmount the prejudices and resist the temptations which beset political bodies in France. By its action in M. Ollivier's case it has practically stultified itself as an academy, and given us a fresh reason for thinking that the advantages which Mr. Matthew Arnold envies to our neighbours in their possession of it are very much over-estimated. It has, of course, been very well known, or at least very freely asserted before this, that many considerations, political and other, have taken precedence of the claims of literary merit in regulating the admission of candidates into the sacred Forty, but they have never before so openly pronounced their own condemnation out of their own mouths. What sort of a chance is there, it may well be asked, of a political opponent of the majority having his claims to the honour of a seat fairly considered, when the Academicians have just avowed themselves too intolerant even to listen to a mere statement of his political views?

THE GREAT WORLD IN FRANCE.

DUELLING AND CARNIVAL.

A FRENCHMAN of fashion does not much care to reach the age of thirty without having "made his proofs;" that is, without having fought somebody. If he be of a temper naturally amiable, he will best consult his own interests by getting three duels comfortably over before his twenty-fifth year; then he can practise amiability for the rest of his days without being open to misconstruction. Of course, in the case of Olympian young gentlemen like the Duc de Sangbleu this rule suffers exception, for in the first place a duke is everywhere treated with the deference he deserves, and, in the second place, should he not be so treated he may resent the first symptoms of impertinence with a cold stare, which will freeze the insulter's tongue to his palate, recalling him to a sense of social differences. In fact, if a duke has a duel it is one of his own choosing—except, indeed, he patronizes the turf, in which event he will have temporarily exchanged his coronet for a jockey cap, and must bear the rubs of Longchamps and Chantilly as he finds them. But take the case of a man like M. Pistache, who has nothing Olympian about him, and whose cold stares might not produce all the effect desired. It is not enough that people should be able to say in answer to the inquiry, "Who is M. Pistache?" "M. Pistache is that young man with a black head and buff gloves; he sits on the committee for encouraging woodcocks, and leads a cotillon now and then with rare spirit." The people should be able to add, "And M. Pistache is a plucky fellow, too, who fought Monsieur A. with foils and Monsieur B. with pistols, both about nothing, for he is a terrible character when the mustard mounts to his nose." This sort of certificate raises a man in the world's esteem; and, failing it, M Pistache might risk being called "ce bon Pistache," which would be intolerable. For "le bon Pistache" would mean the Pistache of an obliging turn, like the dog who let his tail be trodden on: "You may slap him on the back; send him to Rome with a telegram on All Fool's day, and joke with him about his grandmother"—facetiæ not to be endured a moment by any Frenchman careful as to appearances. Besides, duelling has this advantage, that until you have pinked a few contemporaries it is not decent to proclaim your opinion that duelling is a foolish custom, weak and absurd.

Now, M. Pistache when he came to Paris last December for the winter season had not yet made his proofs and was inwardly humiliated at it. Was it that his sweetness of disposition had prevented him from quarrelling without a reason, or that he lacked that eminently social art of detecting offences where none are meant? Anyhow he had kept at peace with the world, and, as a result, saw that repugnant adjective of "bon" looming upon him with perceptible speed. Yet he could not call a man out for slapping him on the back, nor, force people to say disagreeable things which must be washed out in blood. His mood was to be smileful and mankind paid back his smiles so cheerfully in the same coin that, short of going into his club, catching up the hat of some testy member and putting it politely but firmly into the fire-place, he saw no method whatever of getting up an affair of honour. However, when a man knows that he must pay a subscription at some time, he naturally makes his arrangements for paying conveniently; and M. Pistache, who knew that his tribute of blood could not be staved off eternally, had actually been taking a series of ferocious fencing lessons with a view to meeting his call with intrepidity so soon as it should arise, when that highly unpleasant Soutzo trial occurred. A term of solitary confinement in the prison of Mazas with cocoanut matmaking for his daily occupation was not the kind of fruit which he wished his duel to yield, so that on the whole this sad affair wreathed his brow in melancholy. Note that if M. Pistache had been truly bent on drawing the sword, the fear of penalties need not have deterred him an hour. Nothing is easier than for principals and seconds to pledge their words to secrecy, and under such conditions a murderous combat can be fought out pleasantly in a sequestered spot beyond eye and earshot of justice—indeed, such duels are fought every week in France by men who mean business. But then M. Pistache did not mean business in the tragical sense of that term. What he wanted was a gallant, undeadly duel of the traditional sort, with plenty of newspaper puffing, mutual compliments, reconciliatory breakfast, and perhaps £4 fine to wind up with. Thus he would have exchanged bitter but witty words with his antagonist in a public place—say the slips of a play-house—and a cartel would have been hurled *a la Regence*, amidst a bevy of actresses paling with emotion and interposing their tears and and white arms to stay the martial ardour of the disputants. Then, when the duel had triumphantly ended in two scratches and champagne for seven, including the surgeon, the press would have published minute and excited *procès verbaux* of the whole affair, stating how chivalrously the parties had conducted themselves; and both the Public Prosecutor and the judge would have borne their own homage to the general bravery of the proceedings. This is how a proper duel between Frenchmen should be carried through, as every living duellist of note from M. Henri de Pène to M. Paul de Cassagnac can testify; but your gashing hole-and-corner duels, with no paragraphs in the papers, no champagne, but policemen and imprisonment as a climax, are revolting things—only fit for Germans or savages.

All this clearly laid down, let it be imagined what were the feelings of M. Pistache when, just as he had begun to tell himself that he must be prudent for a while, a duel fell upon him all of a sudden, and a most ugly-looking duel too, with an American, one Mr. Demeritus O. Tuff, of Petroleumville, U.S. Mr. Tuff had come to Paris to amuse himself; he met M. Pistache at the club to which they both belonged, and forthwith proceeded to poke fun at him. There were some who said that poking fun was a second nature with Mr. Tuff, and that his choosing M. Pistache for the butt of his pleasantries was an accidental circumstance; but then the knowledge that he must be cautious for fear of imprisonment had perhaps developed an extra-sensitiveness in M. Pistache, so that he took it very badly when, on arriving at midnight last Shrove Tuesday at Marshal MacMahon's residence disguised as a Cochin-China fowl, he learned that the invitation which he held in his talons must be a hoax, for his Excellency was giving no ball that night. Yet the invitation had been signed in the name of Viscount d'Harcourt, the President's secretary, and had conveyed in express terms that no guests would be admitted without fancy costume; moreover, Mr. Tuff and his friends Prince Casino and the Marquis de Rododon had both pretended to have similar invitations, and it was at Mr. Tuff's suggestion that M. Pistache had arrayed himself like a Cochin-China fowl, "fer," said the American, "we had better all four go as poultry, and make a quadrille of it." It is true that farces are permissible in carnival time, and M. Pistache should have been on his guard; but there are farces which exceed all limits, raved M. Pistache as he rolled back to Paris in his ruffled plumes; and such was his wrath that he screamed to the coachman to drive straight to the club instead of first going home to change his things. The truth is that the thirst for vengeance made him forgetful, but perhaps the yellow feathers that coated his legs and body, and the cock's head which he carried under his arm as a Prussian officer does his helmet, somewhat detracted from the outraged dignity of his countenance as he bounded up the club staircase and plunged towards the card-room. All M Pistache's tormentors are present—Prince Casino, who stops half way in his deal to roar; young Rigodon, who sinks on to a sofa in spasms; and that diabolical American, who buries his sallow face in his handkerchief and screams like a hyæna. "Ah, you laugh!" howls M Pistache whose plumage seems to bristle upon end with fury, and, making a dart towards Mr. Tuff's glass of mint-julep, he dashes that beverage with a rageful hand over the American's elaborate waistcoat. There is no retracting now, the deed is done. M. Pistache is hurried downstairs into his brougham by the astounded bystanders, and he is vaguely conscious as he speeds homewards that he has mentioned two hussar officers—the Marquis de Muguet and Count Mirlifior, both spectators of the scene—to act as his friends. Then an hour passes, and after that another hour, and M. Pistache, divested of his fancy costume, robed in a dressing gown and feverishly smoking a cigar, sits by his fire-side as the two hussars enter to give him an account of their mission. If M. Pistache had caught them outside the door, he might possibly have observed that that they were tittering and had a humorous twinkle in their eyes; but as it is he notes only an aspect of the utmost seriousness, on their features. "It is a gloomy business, my poor Pistache, "begins M de Muguet, and he unfolds how that American, being a sanguinary character, and having as the insulted party, the choice of weapons, has stipulated for nothing less than that the two principals should be let loose in the Bois de Vincennes, each with a rifle and fifty cartridges, and do their best at each other from behind the trees. "But we explained that this was impossible because the shooting season is over and the forest rangers might wonder," adds the Marquis feelingly; "and then he was for a Corsican duel—foot to foot with two daggers apiece." Good God! but the man is a brute," falters M. Pistache, experiencing something like lumps of ice running down his spine. "Yes, he's a downright brute," answers the Marquis, "but we have obtained reasonable terms at last: you are each to have a pair of double-barrelled pistols, to stand at ten paces apart, and to fire at will walking towards each other." "Ten paces—four bullets," answers M. Pistache, with eyes starting, and a huge lump rising to his throat; but he can add no more, for this is mere murder—one of those unnatural, barbarous combats which, as above-said, are unworthy of a Frenchman, and M. Pistache sees that his doom is sealed. "Thank you, my friends," he says, recovering a deadly calm after the first moment's emotion. "Thanks. I shall be ready;" and the pair of hussars, wringing his hands in silence, promise to be with him at seven, and withdraw. It is then five o'clock, and when the friends reappear at seven, having a box of pistols in their brougham below, a heap of sealed envelopes are lying on M. Pistache's table. M. Pistache has made his will and bidden a pathetic but untrembling good-bye to all his kinsfolk and acquaintances.

A golden sun, a blue sky, an open expanse of turf for a clear mile to north and south, and the Grand Stand of the Vincennes racecourse acting as a shelter to the east—such is the smooth glad spot where M. Pistache and Mr. Tuff are going to exterminate one another. There is no waste of time in formalities, for that glass of mint-julep must be obliterated in gore without delay; so the principals and seconds coldly bow, the ground is measured, the pistols are loaded, and then M. Pistache solemnly finds himself with a deadly weapon in each hand, waiting for the fall of Prince Casino's handkerchief. He feels no rancour, only heroic resignation; but he glances at the Prince, and as the handkerchief flutters to the earth two rapid bangs are heard, and then a ghastly spectacle appears, for the American, uttering a fearful wail, tosses his arms aloft, and bites the grass. "You've killed him!" exclaims Prince Casino coldly. "Yes, and it was well shot," adds M. de Rigodon; "but you must fly the country, and so must we, for there's prison and perhaps hulks in this deed." The heartlessness of these men astounds M. Pistache, who stands dumb and horror-stricken. He has killed a fellow-creature; he has shot the life out of a man at whom he had first thrown mint-julep, which was surely insult and injury enough in all conscience. But let us draw a curtain over these hideous feelings of remorse. M. Pistache is pushed by the shoulders: he finds himself running over turf, panting through a strip of wood, stumbling down a road, and his four callous friends, who have left the body behind them, are scurrying along with him, affrighted and breathless, seeing pursuant gendarmes in every twig which the wind blows after them. How much of this stampeding was done by M. Pistache he has never since been able to tell, but it is full noon before he scrambles, muddy and pallid, into his lodgings, intending to pack and begone far from the haunts of Frenchmen. It is noon as he bolts headlong into his room, and there sees—Mr. Tuff, quietly smoking one of his cigars and laughing!

We will not venture to analyze M. Pistache's precise sensations when he learned that he had fired at his enemy and been fired at with cork bullets; but let us trust that relief at not having taken the life of a fellow-mortal predominated over the stings of wounded vanity It is certain that he melted into tears and suffered himself unresistingly to be led to a breakfast at the Café Anglais, where honourable promises were made him never to speak of the adventure, that the joke should not creep into the newspapers. But from this time forth, whether he liked it or not, M. Pistache must put up with the appellation of "ce bon Pistache."—*Pall Mall Budget.*

GENERAL SHERMAN ON THE AMERICAN INDIANS.

SOME interesting evidence was given the other day by General Sherman before the House Military Committee at Washington respecting the Indian difficulties in Texas and the west of the United States. General Sherman's views with regard to the Indians are not altogether in accordance with those held by the humanitarians. He pointed out on the map a region of country in Texas 200 miles in length by 100 in breadth, comprising half a dozen organized counties, which, when he passed through it two years ago, was entirely depopulated, the inhabitants having had to abandon their homes on account of the constant incursions made upon them by Indians, Kiowas, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes, who raided out from Fort Sill Reservation, 800 miles off, penetrating through the military posts, and helping themselves to the horses and stock of their Texan friends, which they preferred rather than be at the trouble of raising them themselves. He gave a graphic account of his interview with the famous Kiowa chief, Satanta, at Fort Sill, when he had Satanta, Santauk, and Big Tree arrested, double ironed, and sent back to Texas to be tried for an attack upon a waggon train and the murder of twelve out of the seventeen teamsters who accompanied it, one of whose bodies was bound to a waggon wheel and burned. Santauk was killed in an attempt to escape, but the other two were tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged. But the influence of the humanitarians, who regarded murder on the part of the Indians as a mere exhibition of moral insanity, had induced Governor Davis of Texas, who ought to have known better, to commute the sentence of Santanta and Big Tree, and the same influences at Washington had finally restored them to freedom, and they are now on the reservation ready to start out on more murderous raids. If they should scalp Governor Davis the next time they gave way to an attack of "moral insanity" General Sherman intimated that he would not shed many tears on that account. He reviewed the Modoc difficulties, and gave it as his opinion that General Canby had been a victim of the temporizing Quaker policy applied to the Indians. General Sherman advocates the transfer of the Indians from the control of the Interior Department to that of the War Department, believing that if the country demands "extremely charitable treatment" of the Indians, it can be accomplished by and through the agency of the army better than by and through the agency of those persons "who profess more charity than soldiers, but who do not practise it so much."—*Pall Mall Budget.*

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

1069 Lloyds, Robinson—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1931 Acerington, Christie—Framjee, Sands & Co.
281 Ardgowan, Keir—W. Nicol & Co.
1391 Canara, Matthews—W. Nicol & Co.
255 City of Richmond, Steele—The Captain.
1015 Ellen Bates, Water—Edward Bates & Co.
1346 Ellerslie, Peters—Lawrence & Co.
1244 Greenock, Walker—R. Steuart & Co.
1117 Helen Scott,—Gribi le—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1299 Hannah Dawson—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1279 Kirkwood, Sinett—W. Nicol & Co.
1279 Liverpool, Shrewsbury—J. McIntosh.
1363 Manila, Hamilton—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1273 Pendragon, Sywood—Lawrence & Co.
1133 Pegasus, Powell—The Captain.
1428 St. Elmo, Clark—Lawrence & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

266 British India, Roberts—R. Steuart & Co.
1278 Celestial Empire, Key—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
498 Fluellin, Livingston—The Captain.
1279 Glenhaven, Forshaw—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
1515 Indian Empire, Blackwood—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
725 Nimrod, Clark—W. Nicol & Co.
950 Octavia, Tait—McCulloch Brown & Co.
709 Sultana, Seals—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

FOR MAURITIUS.

346 Ada, Cassey—R. Dadabhoy Cama.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST.

919 Alabama, Weir—M. Nusserwanjee.

FOR CALCUTTA.

872 Eugene, Lazarine—H. A. Sedick.

NOT FIXED.

455 Bluche, Barra—Edward Baudry & Co.
1336 Callizane, O'Halloran—W. Nicol & Co.
1168 Glasgow, Lloyer—W. Nicol & Co.
536 Gauge, Bonitan—The Captain.
726 Granite City, Ellis—Finlay, Muir & Co.

STEAMERS.

OVERLAND MAIL STEAMERS.

1285 Delhi, Lee—P. & O. Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1090 Amelia, Stockdale—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1696 Colombo, Brown—W. Nicol & Co.
1534 Hector, Sheen—W. Nicol & Co.
2331 Hankow, Symington—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
1460 John Tenant, Steiger—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1555 Lady Lycett, Brat—M. Nusserwanjee.
1505 Potomac, Loudon—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
250 Strathclyde, Pearson—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR THE STRAITS, &c.

1342 Caster, Morrusig—A. C. Gumpert.

FOR HAVRE.

739 Renown, Smith—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
851 Trafalgar, Scott—Aldridge, Salmon & Co.

FOR GENOA, &c.

882 Persia, Merello, C. Grondona.

FOR AUSTALIA, &c.

1202 Pera, Methven—P. & O. Co.

FOR COAST AND CUTCH.

706 Koina, Profumo—Essa bin Khalef.

FOR PORT SAID.

795 Cheswick, Miller—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR CHINA, &c.

1727 Gwalior, Haselwood—P. & O. Co.

NOT FIXED.

1494 Assyria, Howell—B. I. S. N. Co.
1226 Bellona, Rhodes—Ewart, Latham & Co.
889 Elgin, Miller—Gaddum & Co.
2098 Pekin, Woolcott—P. & O. Co.
2487 Whampoa, Jaques—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

FOR MAURITIUS.

472 Ann, Nacoda

FOR SHARE AND ADEN.

168 Sultan Basha, Nacoda

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

Abyssinia, James, R. N.
Clyde (ordinary).
Dagmar, Steam Tug, Downing.
1060 Dalhousie, Warner.
3037 Glasgow, James.
Magdala, Palmer, R.N.
May Frere, Gutterie.
665 Maggie, Doughty.
Nimble, Best.

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